THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 93. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

It causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of impure *blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK

AND

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with that invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup or Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 8 14

THE M. E. CONFERENCE SOUTH.

Methodist General Convention in New Orleans—Address of the Bishops.

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference, now sitting in New Orleans, has been in session since the 4th instant, and its proceedings have been highly interesting, embracing in their review a period of eight years since the last General Conference closed its labors. On the 6th instant the delegates of the Southern Baltimore Conference introduced, and the Rev. Dr. Sargent and the Rev. Mr. Poyeal were cordially received, and took their seats.

The Episcopal Address was then read, and received with approval and admiration.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer was introduced by the President, and invited to take a seat within the bar.

The Rev. Dr. Myers and the Rev. Mr. Martin were appointed additional Secretaries.

The report of the book agent and publishing house of the church was read. It showed that in 1858 the assets were $459,782, and the liabilities $100 346, leaving a balance in favor of $358,386; but that one item of $8000 had been overlooked. Entering into particulars from that time forward, it shows how the liabilities had been reduced, until in 1861 the agent left Nashville, and did not return till the surrender of the Confederate States armies.

After the agent had left Nashville the building was taken possession of by the military, and was libelled for confiscation; but it was subsequently ordered by the President to be released on payment of costs. Yet it was transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau before the agent could get possession of it. Everything on the premises was more or less injured. The following is the

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

Dear Brethren:—We hail with feelings of devout gratitude the opening of another session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Circumstances connected with the late unhappy war have prevented us from an earlier meeting; and now that we are permitted by Divine Providence to assemble, the important interests that will engage our attention demand that with all sobriety and prayerfulness we address ourselves to their consideration.

We have to review the operations of the Church for eight years, embracing a period during which important and startling events have crowded on each other in rapid succession. When the last General Conference closed we anticipated an earlier reunion in this city; but the well-known condition of things at the time appointed in regular order for our meeting precluded our convening here. And ever since, until within the last few months, it has been deemed impracticable to call the Conference together.

When it was definitely decided that the Conference could not meet at the proper time and place, there being no law in the discipline authorizing the bishops to convene the General Conference, and the state of the country also being such as to render it doubtful whether any considerable number of the preachers could be collected together for the purpose of holding such a session if called, the bishops, feeling the importance of wise counsel in the emergency, published a card, inviting a meeting of the bishops, Book Committee, and others, to consult together on divers important subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Church.

Such a meeting was held; first at Atlanta, Ga.; afterwards at Macon, Ga.; and then at Montgomery, Ala. In August last the Bishops alone met for consultation at Columbus, Ga. These various meetings were seasons of interests and profit to those who attended them, and the results of our deliberations, as exhibited in the resolutions which we published, tended greatly, as we have reason to believe, to promote the peace and prosperity of the Church.

In order that the character of those meetings may be clearly appreciated, we would remind you that when they were called it was distinctly stated that all the acts of such meetings would be simply advisory. We disclaimed all authority to take any action that should be binding on the Church, only as it might be approved as wise and godly. We gave such advice as we judged best for the Church in her straitened circumstances. If the annual Conferences approved it, then they acted in accordance with their own convictions; if not, then they simply took their own course in all matters that came before them without reference to our advice. It is for the General Conference to decide whether we transcended our authority in convening such advisory councils.

Early during the war the Bishops had to confine their episcopal visitations to the territory east of the Mississippi river. This we deeply regretted, but in our circumstances it was unavoidable. The consequence was that the Conferences west of the Mississippi were deprived of episcopal supervision during nearly the whole period of the war. We would not, however, fail to mention, in this connection, that Bishop Kavanagh, residing as he did within the Federal lines, was able to visit the Missouri, St. Louis, and the two Kentucky Conferences, and was also able to extend his visitations to the California work. The rest of the Bishops were able to extend their labors to various parts of the work within the Confederate lines.

Notwithstanding the fact that our Episcopal supervision of the work has been necessarily partial, we are gratified to believe that the preachers have been faithful generally to the interest of the Church of God. With but very few exceptions, the Annual Conferences have been regularly held. The Presiding Elders and Preachers have filled their appointments as of old; and, with humble gratitude to God, we mention the fact that during the trying years through which we have passed gracious revivals of religion among our people have attested how the Divine presence has been with us.

We do not attempt in this brief address to enter into a detailed account of the general state of the work. Thank God that we have so safely passed through a most painful and fiery ordeal; that the Church has preserved under His blessing her integrity; that she has in no wise become complicated with political affairs; but keeping in view her own high mission, has been satisfied to perform her legitimate duties.

It is proper to state to you that we found it, in our judgment, needful to the interest of the work to depart in some respects from the strict letter of the law of the church in our Episcopal administration. Extraordinary exigencies required us to take this responsibility. In the journals of the annual conferences which will come before you, the particular instances in which we have judged it best to assume this grave responsibility will appear. In all such instances we wish it understood that we do not regard such departure from the law as establishing precedents for future guidance, but only illustrating how extraordinary exigencies may make it necessary to transcend the provisions of even the most wholesome human regulations. From this experience, however, the General Conference may find suggestions that are valuable to guide it in providing as far as practicable for contingencies in the future.

It would have been gratifying to us if we had been able to bear the expense of more extensive travel through the work; but in the impoverished state of the Church, and especially in the absence of any provision for more than a bare support of the Bishops, this was impossible. This fact, we hope, will be suggestive to your body.

In August last we deemed it prudent to issue a "Pastoral Address to the Preachers and Members of the Church," reminding them of their duty as Christian citizens, and giving such advice as seemed to us appropriate to the peculiar circumstances of the times. As that address has been extensively published, we deem its formal transmission to you with this communication unnecessary, and will only ask your attention to such parts of it as we may find it proper to recapitulate on particular points at this time.

The publishing interests of the Church suffered greatly in consequence of the war. The book concern will require your careful consideration, and some important changes in your plan of operations may be needed for its future efficiency. Of this, however, you will be better prepared to judge when you have heard the report of the agent. With pleasure we have welcomed the revival of our Church papers, and while we regard them as in a high degree creditable to the Church, we would respectfully submit whether it would not be best to unite conferences in the publication of a fewer number in order that they may be better supported and still further improved.

Our missionary work, once the glory of our Church, has been well nigh ruined. The China mission still lives, and needs your fostering care. Although the financial condition of the country at present forbids the expectation of large collections, yet we may make prospective arrangements for doing a great work in that extensive field.

The interest of the colored population should engage our serious attention. Heretofore the colored people within our bounds have deserved and received a large share of our labors. We have expended our means and strength, literally and patiently, for many years for their salvation and improvement, and if in any wise our conduct has not been appreciated by some on earth, nevertheless, our witness is on high and our reward is in heaven.

It is grateful to our own feelings to know that if the colored people do not remain under our pastoral care, their departure reflects no discredit upon our labors in their behalf and is necessitated by no indifference on our part to their welfare. Many of them will probably unite with the African M. E. Church, some of them with the Northern Methodist Church, while others, withstanding extraneous influences and unfounded misrepresentations of our Church, will remain with us.

Let us be content to leave to Providence to vindicate in due time our scriptural relation to the interest of the colored people. For those who remain with us as the Church should provide generously everything important to their religious culture. Convinced that your body takes the deepest interest in this subject, and will give it your special attention, we deem it only needful to speak of it in this general and suggestive form; and especially as the Bishops in their pastoral address last August brought the subject prominently to the notice of our people.

In respect to the separate and distinct organization of our Church, no reasons have appeared to alter our views, as expressed in August last. No proposal of fraternal relations has come to us from others, neither do we regard ourselves as in any wise responsible for hostility evinced towards us. While the attempt to take forcible possession of our property, and to disintegrate our Church, declare the mind that would destroy us, let it be ours to show the mind that was in Christ.

In our conscious integrity we should calmly await the inevitable hour when, in the providence of God an enlightened public opinion will vindicate our claims as a church of God and a true type of Methodism. Let us not be impatient for our vindication before the world. The great future is before us, and the great Head of the Church smiles upon us. Our fidelity to God will most perfectly reply to the voice of defamation.

In this connection it is with pleasure that we refer to the fact that many Christians in the North, and especially in the North-west, sincerely sympathize with us, and this sympathy, we have reason to believe, is daily assuming a more tangible and impressive form. That there have, at the same time, been some defections in the Church we care not to disguise. A very few of the whites have gone from us. This was, perhaps, to have been expected. Our regret is rather for them than for ourselves. But while we speak of small defections, we may refer also to most gratifying accessions. The Baltimore Annual Conference is now represented by a delegation in this body. In February last Bishop Early formally received into our ecclesiastical connection this Conference, consisting of one hundred and four ministers, and a membership of twelve thousand.

It is a grateful duty to welcome these brethren among us, and to commend them to the confidence and affection of our people. This is a large accession to our members and territory. It is also a testimony in our favor that is nobly borne by men whose former position and long deliberation upon the subject, as well as their known intelligence, will entitle it to special respect. In our heart we welcome them, and cordially extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

As a fact of interest to us and of promise to our future influence, we may state that in the city of Baltimore there have been organized several flourishing churches upon an independent basis, composed of Methodists, whose warm sympathies are with us, and whose liberal kindness has already contributed largely to aid us in our time of need, laying us under obligations by their love and good works.

Our educational interests have been greatly damaged by the war, and nearly all of our male institutions have been closed. Providentially many of our female institutions have been kept in operation, and are still dispensing the blessings of sanctified education to the daughters of our land. Everything in our power should be done to revive, as speedily as possible, the male institutions under the patronage of our Church.

In this connection we specially bring to your attention the importance of an institution for the proper training of young preachers. That we should make some proper arrangements for the more thorough training of our young men before they are received into the Conferences and sent forth to minister in the Church of Christ, appears to us to be so obvious as to need no argument to prove it. It behooves us to take this matter into serious and immediate consideration, and secure to the Church the invaluable advantages the provision we suggest only can supply.

The instruction of the children under our care and the interest of our Sabbath School system cannot be too highly appreciated by you. Your body will, we hope, show your love for these little ones of Christ and lambs of his flock by the practical value of your action in their behalf. We think it unnecessary to enlarge on a point of such obvious and vital concern to the Church. Let us remember that it is only by taking care of the children that we can take care of the future prosperity of the Church.

If we are to judge from the tone of the religious press, and the action of many of our conferences, great concern is felt in respect to certain changes in our economy. It is obviously unbecoming in us, as Bishops, to occupy any other than an impartial relation to these matters. But we take the occasion to urge upon you the importance of giving these subjects your sober and prayerful consideration.

From our extensive observation of the state and wants of the Church, we hesitate not to say that some improvement of our economy may be wisely undertaken at this time. Well for us if we can happily avoid extremes and do neither too little nor too much. Let us remember that, while innovations are not necessarily improvements, wisdom may demand in the department of ecclesiastical expediency new applications and developments of fundamental principles.

The efficiency of Methodism finds its first condition in the prevalence of deep spiritual life; and alterations in our economy are valuable as they coincide with this condition, calamitous when they ignore it. On only one of the points suggested do we regard it becoming our position to speak directly, and that is in respect to the increase of the number of Bishops. For such an increase as will give the Church a more efficient episcopacy, we think there is urgent necessity. The infirmities of age press heavily upon some of us, and diminish our ability to answer the demands of the work for general episcopal visitation.

The great and increasing extent of our territory should be considered. We should by all means have a bishop, for obvious reasons, residing on the Pacific coast. And while we do not recommend a Bishop for every State or Conference, we are fully persuaded that the number of Bishops should be so increased as to enable them to be Pastors of the people as well as Chairmen of Conferences and Pastors of the preachers. If we would carry out the invaluable plan of our itinerant general superintendency, we must have an addition of a number of vigorous, active, and pious men to our present College of Bishops.

And now, dear brethren, in conclusion, allow us affectionately to remind you of the solemn responsibility that rests upon you as delegates representing the affairs of our beloved Zion. We have only suggested in outline some of the work before you. It is your province to go fully and thoroughly into the particular consideration of the subjects within your jurisdiction, avoiding all partisan feeling, discharging from our minds all prejudices that would cloud our judgments, rising above all private and selfish impulses, humbly invoking that wisdom that is from above, which is pure and peaceable, and gentle; in honor preferring one another; in brotherly kindness and charity, and with an eye single to the glory of God; let us endeavor to do our duty here as ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, praying God that we may have grace to edify the Church, that we may rejoice that we have not labored in vain in the Lord.

J. O. ANDREWS,
R. PAINE,
J. EARLY,
H. H KAVANAUGH.

Bishops J. Soule and G. F. Pierce were absent.

—The "Pilgrim's Progress" is translated into Chinese.

—A Mobile clergyman has secured the theatre in that city for religious exercises and preaching, on Sunday evenings.

—Newspapers have very queer names in Italy. In a given mail the *Inferno* and the *Garden of Mary*, the *Troubadour* and the *Frog*, *Minerva* and the *Ass*, the *Wasp* and the *Devil's Tail*, may be brought in more or less congenial juxtaposition.

—Verdi has just left Paris. He goes to Italy to visit his estates, and will not return before the 10th of July, when he will bring with him the concluding part of *Don Carlos*, to be produced at the new grand opera on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition of 1867.

—The Mobile *Register* says: Colonel Oladowski, General Bragg's chief ordnance officer, who, when he got mad, which was about every ten minutes during the day, could do more rough swearing than any man in the Confederate army, is at Orizaba, in Mexico.

—Another reprint of the "Hundred Merry Tales," commonly called "Shakespeare's Jest Book," has just appeared, with introduction and notes by Dr. Herman Oesterley. This reprint is said to be from the original black-letter copy, of which only one perfect copy is known.

THE FENIANS

General Meade Gone to Eastport—Continued Scare at St. Andrews—Troops and Gunboats Reinforcing the Place—A Fenian Fleet of Fifteen Vessels Ready to be Launched on the Lakes—Secret Trial of Murphy and His Men—Some of the Testimony, Etc. Etc.

PORTLAND, Me., April 18.—The Government has chartered the steamer *Regulator* to take a company of Regular troops to some point, probably Eastport. She will probably leave on the arrival of the noon train, which is expected to bring General Meade.

General Meade Gone to Eastport.

General Meade and staff left for Eastport, Maine, yesterday, it is supposed in connection with the Fenian movements there.

Our Naval Squadron to Watch the Fenians and Protect American Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The flying naval squadron for duty in the Eastern waters has finally been determined upon, and is to consist of the side-wheel steamer *De Soto*, nine guns (flagship); the iron-clad *Miantonomah*, four guns; the double-ender *Shamrock*, seven guns; the double-ender *Ashuelot*, seven guns; the side wheel steamer *Augusta*, nine guns; the double-ender *Winooski*, seven guns (already *en route* for Eastport, Maine), and steamer *Don*, seven guns.

The squadron will be commanded by a Commander, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral. The squadron is to leave for their rendezvous, Eastport, Maine, by the 30th inst., and will remain at that place until the Fenian excitement there is at an end, after which it will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay Chaleur, and other points on the British North American coast, to protect the American fishing vessels.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., April 17.—There is a good deal of excitement at this point. Volunteers are flocking from all quarters. Her Majesty's steamship *Rosario* is lying in port.

The Lieutenant-Governor and suite are expected by the train from Fredericton this evening. The Governor comes to meet one regiment of regulars, two companies of artillery, and a company of engineers, due at this port from Halifax to-morrow morning.

Business here is almost entirely suspended.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly adjourned yesterday for one month. The incoming Government is to be composed of Messrs. Wilmot, Fisher, Tilley, Mitchell, Williston, McClelland, and Connell. An election of these officers is expected in a few days. It is said positively that the new Government will suspend the *habeas corpus*.

EASTPORT, Me., April 17.—A schooner loaded with arms, consigned to B. Doran Killian, was seized on her arrival at this port this morning, but after several hours detention and an investigation by the Custom House officers was released. Instructions have been received by the authorities from Washington to strictly enforce the neutrality laws.

Mr. Killian addressed a meeting at Calais last night, at which he stated that the Fenians had not come to invade the provinces. His speech has excited much apprehension, but increased the mystery as to objects of the Fenian movements here.

A large delegation of Fenians arrived by the boat to-day.

MONTREAL, April 17.—A Government detective, who has just made a trip on the American side of Lakes Erie and Michigan, reports that the Fenians have nearly ready for armament on those lakes fifteen vessels, besides schooners and transports, loading with field artillery, equipments, stores, etc. He also reports large shipments of arms to frontier points, and an unusual activity in Fenian circles along the American frontier.

The Trial at Cornwall.

CORNWALL, C. W., April 17.—Contrary to all expectations, the magistrates, at their meeting this afternoon, decided, by advice of Crown Attorney Pringle, to conduct the examination of the suspected Fenians with closed doors. Ex-Attorney General John Macdonald, as counsel for the prisoners, protested against the proceedings being private, alluding to the fact that all the recent political trials in Ireland had been open to the public. Great indignation is felt at this extraordinary and unprecedented action on the part of the magistrates. It is believed, from the present aspect of the case, that a considerable number of additional arrests are contemplated. It is reported that a gentleman, for many years connected with the press, has been sent for from Montreal, and will soon reach here, to give evidence against the prisoners under a subpœna.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CORNWALL, C. W., April 17.—Upon the close of the proceedings to-day the magistrates, with great good nature, revealed on the street all that had transpired. There have been four witnesses under examination. One, Welch, of Oakville, near Toronto, testified that Murphy had asked him to sell the bonds of the Irish Republic, and that he (Murphy) had said that twenty-five thousand dollars had been subscribed in Toronto for the cause of Irish independence. Detective Spence testified that on last St. Patrick's Day Murphy had made a seditious speech, and had said that twenty-five thousand dollars had been sent from Toronto to O'Mahony. Mr. Orr, of the Toronto *Globe*, testified that he reported the speech alluded to by Spence, but was unable to say whether it was legally treasonable. It seemed to have that tendency. Cullen, one of the prisoners, was examined, but he refused to criminate himself. Colonel Wheeler acts in the most reckless manner. On passing from the court room he turned to Judge Jarvis and said, threateningly, "I shall owe you something, sir." He openly acknowledges his connection with Fenianism, and says that Sweeney will soon be here to liberate him. Ex-Attorney-General Macdonald, the prisoner's counsel, is obliged to leave for Otta wa to-night. It is uncertain who will succeed him as counsel for the defense. Sparr, one of the St. Albans raiders is here, staying with the Sheriff. The whole of the volunteers are to be retained until the close of the trial, probably until the first of June. The apprehensions of a raid are subsiding.

The Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., April 18.—The examination of the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall was resumed to-day. It is understood that the court-room will be thrown open to the public.

Special despatches from Cornwall say that nothing of importance has been elicited so far, and all the prisoners except Murphy are likely to be discharged.

A Cabinet meeting will be held to-day.

BUFFALO, April 18.—The *Courier* learns that the tug *Relief*, purchased by P. O. Day, Head Centre of the Fenians here, is one of the strongest and most powerful on the Lakes, and belonged to the Board of Underwriters.

From Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, April 18.—A resolution has passed both Houses of the Nova Scotia Parliament in favor of the Confederation scheme, and appointing a delegation to visit England to arrange the details.

—A London correspondent describes Charles Kingsley as a red-faced, thin-lipped, sharp-featured man, with an unpleasant manner, lacking repose and simplicity.

—The hero of Tennyson's new poem, it is said, is probably Titus Lucretius Carus, the Roman didactic poet, who fell by his own hand at the age of forty-three, having been driven mad by a love-philter administered to him.

THIRD EDITION

FROM SAN FRANCISO.

The Great Explosion—Fifteen Persons Killed—Action of the Authorities, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—It is tolerably well ascertained that the explosion yesterday was caused by concussion, in opening a leaking box of nitro-glycerine, which was refused to be received on account of its damaged condition. The marks on the box indicated its character.

The bodies of eight of the killed have been identified, in addition to those previously named. Eight others are missing, who were probably blown to atoms.

The Board of Supervisors have passed an order causing all nitro-glycerine found within the city to be seized and destroyed. They have also passed resolutions of respect to the memory of G. W. Bell.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—About a hundred whalers have recently been heard from at Honolulu. All were very successful, the amount of oil secured running from two hundred to five hundred barrels each.

The remainder of the passengers from the wreck of the *La Bouchere* arrived yesterday.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPLOSION.

Nitro-Glycerine Oil the Cause of the Mysterious and Fatal Explosion in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Office, San Francisco—A Remedy Against Such Disasters—Another Wyoming Hotel Affair.

The frightful disaster which occurred on the 16th April, in or near the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, in the city of San Francisco, killing instantly fifteen to twenty persons, and dreadfully injuring many others, destroying nearly a whole block of buildings, and resulting in a damage of more than two hundred thousand dollars, is, beyond doubt, the result or the explosion of nitro-glycerine, or blasting oil.

According to information taken here (in New York) the superintendent of a New York mining company, whose office was in the building No. 26 Pine street, where also the office of the New York Nitro-Glycerine or Blasting Oil Company is situated, had sent, some weeks ago, to San Francisco, by the Pacific Mail Company, several boxes of nitro-glycerine, weighing about two hundred pounds, imported from the factory of Mr. Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, Germany.

In was intended to sell this oil to the mining companies in Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado, the immense exploding power of the new chemical compound offering great advantages, not only in the saving of labor of drill holes, but also in freight, because one pound of this blasting oil does the same destructive work as twelve to fifteen pounds of common blasting gunpowder.

The *Herald* was the first paper which called the public attention to this wonderful and dangerous invention, on occasion of the Wyoming Hotel (Greenwich street) explosion, which took place on the 5th of November, 1865. The writer of the *Herald* article, giving a chemical analysis of the compound, exposed the great dangers which could, under certain circumstances, result from the transport and storage of this really 'demoniac oil.'" He pointed out the dangers of shipping this "explosive" by the European steamers or emigrant vessels, showing that one pound, exploding by some unforeseen accident, on board of a two thousand ton vessel, would tear the vessel to pieces, and that if a cargo of fifty or one hundred pounds should explode on board, the greatest ship, with all her freight, and hundreds of living beings would disappear from the surface of the ocean, not leaving a wreck to testify to the destruction, or a human soul to tell the sad story.

The blood stirs it we think that the two hundred pounds sent by the Pacific mail steamer had exploded during the sea voyage, tearing to pieces and burying in the wave the seven or eight hundred passengers on board. And could not the accident which took place at the freight office of Wells & Fargo's Company, in San Francisco, without any apparent cause, have happened quite as well on board of the steamer which carried the mysterious and dangerous freight?

The inventor and patentee of the demoniac compound, Mr. Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer, answered our article on the Wyoming Hotel accident, in a very good humored letter, stating that, according to numerous experiments he and hundreds of miners and engineers had made, his oil was without danger of self-ignition, and would even not take fire if in contact with a burning match, requiring for ignition a special ignitor, also the invention of the patentee. But he seemed to ignore that a new chemical compound may be subject to quite unforeseen chemical influences, under which it may change its character completely; influences of which science can not think or dream of, and which only long years of experiments can bring to light. It may be decomposed by a constant contact with the tin cases or the glass bottles in which it is transported, or by the intense heat in a ship's hulk in tropical climate; it may be affected by other chemicals, or chemical vapors of goods stored in the neighborhood. Even the manufacture of this kind of chemical compounds is subject to accidents and circumstances quite beyond the control of the manufacturer.

In the small city of Bochum, in one of the coal districts of Westphalia, Germany, a storekeeper kept for sale to the miners some stock of Nobel's nitro-glycerine. One morning a miner came to buy two pounds, and brought with him a tin can, to carry it, the glass bottles in which it was sold being inconvenient for him. The clerk opened the bottles, and poured the oil into the tin can; but, lo, in the same moment it exploded, tearing to pieces the poor clerk, killing the miner, and destroying the store. The Prussian Government appointed a Commission to investigate the matter, and it was found that the tin can had contained turpentine oil, and that turpentine oil in contact with nitro-glycerine possibly would occasion a sudden explosion. Singularly enough, the accident happened on the same day that the Wyoming Hotel accident took place in this city.

Near Glatz, in the Prussian province of Silesia, a laborer who was occupied in blasting away some rocks on the railroad track, came very early in the morning (January 6, 1866) to his work. He was to pour oil in his drill-hole, but found it hard frozen over night—the oil having the peculiar quality of freezing six degrees above the water freezing point. The oil was in a gutta-percha flask, and little being left, the unfortunate workman cut open the flask, and took a hatchet to cut off a piece of the frozen oil. The moment the hatchet touched the frozen lump it exploded, killing instantly the poor man, whose limbs were scattered in fragments, and found two miles distant from the place where the accident happened.

These and many other similar accidents which might be stated, prove that Nobel's oil is really not quite so innocent as the inventor alleges, but, on the contrary, very dangerous to meddle with.

We call, therefore, the attention of the competent authorities to these facts, and hope the law will interfere to regulate the transport and storage of this powerful destructive compound. It would be the surest to adopt simply the Prussian law, regulating the transportation of nitro-glycerine oil on public roads, because this law is the work of some of the best scientific authorities of Europe, the committee having been composed of three professors of chemistry, three directors of insurance companies, and three freight superintendents of railroads.

Our busy legislators at Washington, who passed some days ago a law regulating the transportation and storage of petroleum, will probably take the matter in hand without delay; the more so as it is ascertained that a negro was one of the sufferers by the San Francisco disaster.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Cotton Market is dull at 37c. Flour has advanced 15@40c. The market is excited: State, $7 15@8 90; Ohio, $8 85@11 75; Western, $7 15@8 95; Southern is 15@20c better; 900 barrels sold at $9 70@10 60; Canada Flour is 15@20c. better; 600 barrels sold at $9 90@12 40. Wheat is 2@3c higher; Milwaukie Club inferior to good, $1 66; No. 1 Milwaukie, $1 83@1 87; white Canada, $2 32. Corn quiet, but held firmer. Oats advanced 1c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $26. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull.

—The New York *Herald* wonders where that old motto of "Millions for the President" can now be found.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Removal of Colonel J. H. Taggart, Collector of the First District.

Colonel J. H. Taggart, who has held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, Philadelphia, for the past five months, has been removed by President Johnson, and A. B. Sloanaker has been appointed in his stead. The nomination of the latter has been sent into the Senate. Senators Cowan and Buckalew endorse it, but it is thought the Senate will not confirm the nomination.

It is thought that other changes among the Philadelphia office-holders are in contemplation, though no official information has been given upon the subject.

President Johnson to the Soldiers and Sailors.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union having called a mass meeting of their friends for last evening, invited the President to be present. Mr. Johnson sent this reply:—

"William S. Morse, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, etc.—SIR:—I have received the invitation to be present at a mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Washington, on the 17th inst. In expressing extreme regret at my inability to attend this meeting, I also desire to assure you of my warm appreciation of the debt of gratitude due from the country to those who voluntarily came forward in our army and navy, crushed the power that threatened our existence as a nation, and thereby extended the supremacy and protection of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, with the countless blessings flowing therefrom, over all the people in the Union, and of my cordial sympathy and hearty co-operation with any measures looking to their benefit and that of their families. With great respect, your obedient servant,

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

New Sanitary Regulations.

General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, in view of the probable visit of the cholera, has published very stringent orders to the freed people, requiring them to thoroughly cleanse and purify their dwellings and outbuildings, and to leave the crowded parts of the cities and go into the country.

The Raleigh Trial.

The Military Commission at Raleigh, where Major Gee is on trial for starving and murdering our prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., has not been disbanded, nor is there any immediate prospect of its being done.

Soldiers in Virginia.

There are now less than two hundred soldiers in Virginia, outside of Fortress Monroe, and next to none in Washington.

Prize Awards.

Prize lists for the crews of the following Union vessels are now in process of adjustment at the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and will soon be ready for distribution:—*Owasco, Hatteras, Alabama, St. Lawrence, Two Sisters, Pursuit, Restless, Flag, Mercedita*, and *Penobscot*.

Infected Money Destroyed.

Treasurer Spinner yesterday received from a Federal surgeon at Bowling Green, Kentucky, the sum of $199 in United States Currency, the property of small pox patients in the Military Hospital at that point, and which he (the surgeon) deemed injudicious to allow to go into circulation. The infected money, which was securely sealed, was burned by General Spinner, who, to-day, on his own responsibility, forwarded the same amount in new greenbacks to the Bowling Green Hospital.

Masonic.

The Supreme Council of Freemasons of the Southern Jurisdiction met again yesterday at the Templars' Asylum. Among the visiting Inspector-Generals were Brothers Head, of New Hampshire, and Paige of Massachusetts. A long report of Brother Rockwell, of Georgia, was read, on the conflicting claims of the two bodies at the North, each claiming to be the Supreme Council of that jurisdiction. It was shown that under the Constitution of 1786 neither body numbered among its original number a majority of those previously recognized by the Northern jurisdiction as members of its Supreme Council, and that consequently neither one is legitimate.

A reunion of the legitimate thirty-thirds in each council is recommended as the only way to heal this difficulty. A magnificent banquet was given at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Martin Collins, of St. Louis, to all of the thirty-third degree in the city. It was a splendid affair, and before its close there was a display of Masonic friendship by brethren from almost every State in the Union, some of whom were not very long age opposed to each other in arms.

Effect of the Peace Proclamation.

Several different and erroneous version of the President's intention and construction of the Peace Proclamation have appeared in the papers. The only official construction by the President of that proclamation which has gone forth up to this time is contained in the following despatch:—

"AUGUSTA, Ga., April 16, 1866.—Major-General Howard:—Does the President's proclamation remove martial law in this State? If so, General Brannon does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freed people or Union refugees. Please answer by telegraph.

"DAVIS TILSON,
"Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

To this the following answer was sent to-day by direction of the President:—

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1866.—The President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Jeff. Davis and Clay.

The Judiciary Committee have determined, it is said, to report a bill calling upon the President to convene a high Military Court for the immediate trial of Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay, and others implicated in the assassination conspiracy. The evidence, which has been perused by many members, is said to be conclusive, and of an astounding character.

Colorado.

There is no reason to believe that the Territory of Colorado will be admitted as a State under the Constitution lately adopted in that Territory. Colorado was rejected in the Senate a few weeks ago, by a decided vote, and so far as now known, there are but two or three Senators who are inclined to change their votes on the question.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

The testimony of A. H. Stephens, as printed elsewhere, will be read with a peculiar interest. The second officer in the Confederacy—but always regarded as a reluctant Rebel—possessing the confidence of the good men of the South more thoroughly than any of their leaders, his words have more than ordinary meaning. He tells us that an overruling majority of the people of Georgia are now willing to accept the results of the war in all their fulness, to become loyal citizens, and abandon forever any claim to exercise the right of Secession. That experiment is a failure, and if nothing else deterred them the memory of the dreadful war would be sufficient. Emancipation is accepted by the people in good faith. The negroes desire to work, and the relations between employer and employe are as satisfactory as in any part of the world. Other portions of Mr. Stephens' testimony seem to strengthen the idea generally prevalent in the North that Georgia and other States in the South were forced into Secession by the Rebel leaders.

As to suffrage in the South, Mr. Stephens assures us that a proposition to extend it to the negroes would not be adopted in Georgia. His own idea of a limited suffrage is very grateful, as an evidence of enlightenment on the part of Southern statesmen, which we hope to find more general. The hopes of regeneration in the South must depend to some extent upon such men as Stephens and Reagan. Their course now, in the face of public sentiment, shows the error of the President when he failed to accept the golden moment succeeding Lee's surrender. That mistake has made the work of reconstruction weary and difficult. With Congress strenuous and bold in behalf of nationality, with leaders like Stephens, willing to lead the Southern people in the path of progress, we shall rapidly advance towards a perfect Union—a Union of freedom and peace, and founded upon the brotherhood of man. With Andrew Johnson's aid the work would have been easy and harmonious.

The Contending Hosts.

From the Times.

The "grand advance guard" of the O'Mahony Fenians, under the generalship of the redoubtable Killian, are making comic history in a style of which Gilbert A'Beckett never dreamed. A quiet vein of the grotesque, verging on the ludicrous, and rising now and then to the laughable, was all of which that funniest of funny historians was capable. But the Fenians and their despatches, as manipulated by Killian, beat A'Beckett's inventions hollow. From the far-off corner of Maine comes an unceasing peal of uproarious fun and folly, the only drawback to which lies in the fraud that taints the whole affair.

In the first place, there was to be a surprise and easy capture of some tangible point of British territory, to which end General Killian advertised in the newspapers that he was on the road thither. So valiant a hero scorned the idea of doing anything except in the most polite and public manner, and, therefore, he invited the British army and navy to gather in sight of the spot, and calmly witness his conquest.

In the next place it was necessary to convey to a wondering world some distinct evidence of the mighty rush of armed Fenians to the scene of the predicted triumph. Despatch number one told us that thirteen stalwart Irishmen had gone by steamer to Eastport, leaving their arms and ammunition to be conveyed by a schooner advertised to sail on the next day. Despatch number two announced the journeyings of nineteen more soldiers of the same stamp, of whose weapons nothing was said. Despatch number three signalized the arrival of another equally extensive band, one half of whom were said to be general officers, deeply in love with the skill and prowess of the illustrious Killian. But we need not recapitulate too minutely. Each succeeding day brought tidings of the same sort; Killian gathering a mighty host at the rate of a baker's dozen daily, and contemplating some prodigious deed, of which the wide awake Provincials were regularly apprised beforehand, that they might render its accomplishment impossible.

After having thus whetted the public appetite, and prepared all of us for some decisive blow, Killian transmitted over the wires on Sunday an intimation that "five armed Fenians" had captured a British flag on Indian Island. Here was something to be proud of. Here must have been fighting, with a vengeance. And then the astounding result—"five armed Fenians" overpowering a regiment of New Brunswickers and carrying off the flag, after performing prodigies of valor! The information for the moment astounded us. Our appetite for breakfast vanished as we glanced along the electrifying lines, and we were ready on the spot to do homage to the genius of O'Mahony for planning such a campaign, and the power of Killian for carrying it to a triumphant issue. Further study, however, converted our new-born admiration into intense disgust. For we discovered that there was no fight—no resistance—no capture; the whole affair amounting simply to the carrying away of a revenue flag, which had been hoisted as a thing of course, and the securing of which might, therefore, have been performed as easily by one smart Yankee school-boy as by the "five armed Fenians," upon whose prowess Killian dwells with evident pride. "Go to Indian Island to steal a flag, and then proclaim a victory," we said to ourselves; "why five stevedores might any day or night do the same ten times over without leaving New York."

These mighty movements of the O'Mahonyites, however, are evidently unpalatable to the Sweeney faction, whose glories are thus eclipsed by the warlike Killian. Something must be done to sustain Roberts in the Presidency and Sweeney as the great Fenian Generalissimo. What shall it be? The capture of one of the Thousand Isles? A decent upon Manitoulin in Lake Huron? A feint to threaten Goat Island, in the Niagara? Martial reader, be more moderate in your exactions. Messrs. Roberts and Sweeney are going—yes, are positively going, are advertised to go, and unquestionably will go—to a public meeting to be held in this city this evening! That is all. They don't intend to march to the battle-field until the Fenian bonds have been sold, and when none of these are left, there will be no reason for fighting.

Just now, the odds are in favor of O'Mahony and Killian and their bonds, as against Roberts and Sweeney and their bonds. The people are tired of talk, and demand decisive action. Having carried off an unprotected, undefended flag, Killian is at least a league ahead of his rivals. Roberts and Sweeney must talk lightning to-night if they would overtake him.

The German Question—The Game Against Austria.

From the Herald.

The present position of Prussia on the question that agitates Germany is in one sense remarkably like that of the radicals on the vital topic of our own politics. We made war for four years against men who proposed to carry certain States out of the Union, claiming and declaring constantly that our nationality and existence depended upon the fact that no State could leave the rest. We triumphed; but no sooner was the war over than the dominant party stepped around to the views of our enemies, and declared that the States were out, all the time had been out, and that the question of the day was next to determine the conditions on which they could come in.

Prussia has just been guilty of the same flat contradiction of herself. She and Austria together made war against Denmark for the two duchies. Denmark claimed them as her own; but Prussia and Austria declared that the rights of Denmark had expired; that the duchies belonged now to a German prince, and that the Scandinavian must give way. On this position the duchies were taken by force; but now Prussia repudiates all notion that Germany at large or any German prince has any rights in the matter; declares that the duchies belonged of right to Denmark, and now belong to the Powers that tore them from her. She holds to this last view so tenaciously that she is even ready to make war against her late ally simply because that ally insists that the two Powers did not take the duchies for themselves, but for Germany. In our own case, we know very well what turned the radicals round. To cover and carry out party games it was necessary to hold opinions directly antagonistic to those the war was waged on; and they faced about without scruple. They hold that the States are out in order to be consistent with something that they propose for the future, not caring to be consistent with the past. In the same way the Prussian change of front indicates a political game of so much future importance that mere consistency is a trifle in comparison with it.

This game is to be played on a large scale, and is altogether the arrangement of the European Napoleon and M. Bismark. The slate was doubtless made up at Biarritz last year. France a few years since desired to extend her frontier in two directions—towards Italy on the one hand and Germany on the other. Her wishes towards Italy induced the Italian war. That was a struggle in which France and Italy fought against Austria to make Sardinia the one Italian power. The programme of united Italy only stopped short of Venetia; and it stopped where it did because if it had gone further the war would not have been against Austria merely, but against all Germany. It would have become European; the Republicans would have been up, and anybody's throne might have gone down in a day. But stopping where it did, the consideration to France was made secure. That consideration was the Italian provinces on her border that she coveted. Her desire in that direction was gratified.

The object of the war that is now to be made in Germany is to satisfy the cravings of France towards the Rhine, just as the Italian war did her cravings towards Italy. It is still France and another against Austria. The only difference is that the other is Prussia instead of Sardinia, and that Prussia is to be made the one German power, as Sardinia was the one Italian power. The consideration to France is the whole left bank of the Rhine. Timid reasoners suppose that France ought to hesitate to make one great German power, even more than one great Italian power; but, having gone so far towards making one, she must perhaps make the other to balance it. It should be remembered also that France, aggrandized by these splendid accessions of territory in both directions, would have little to fear from either power.

It this be in reality the arrangement, it matters not what course Austria may take on the Schleswig-Holstein question. The war agreed upon will be brought about on that pretext or some other. It seems, indeed, to be well understood in Austria that that power can do nothing to avert the contest, and that giving way on one point would only cause her to be pushed on some other. She feels that she might as well fight where she is as anywhere else.

The Italian war was stopped at the very point necessary in order to secure the objects of its originator; but there is reason to suppose that the greater war to be induced in Germany may be less controllable. It is possible that the great schemes may at last insure the objects of their enemies rather than their own. Venetia will be one more point in dispute. Italy will be active; so also will be Turkey and Russia. Revolutionary elements will be up wherever they exist. Hungary will make imperious demands for concessions; and, on the whole, it is highly probable that the present year may see greater changes made in the map of Europe than have been seen since the first Napoleon was Emperor.

The Political Situation—Plans of the Republican Party.

From the World.

It is not probable that the threatened impeachment of President Johnson will be attempted before the next session of Congress. The ensuing eight months are needed for ripening the conspiracy of the revolutionists. The Civil Rights bill has not been passed with the expectation that it will have any effect as law, but as a preliminary snare for entrapping the President, and more especially as a means of fomenting alienation between the North and the South. Who believes that it can be enforced? Violations of it are made punishable as crimes; but, by the Constitution, "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." A Southern jury will no more convict under this law, than a Northern jury would have done under the Fugitive Slave law, from which some of its provisions are copied. There are still other reasons why it will not be enforced. The Judges of the United States Courts are so few, and so distant from each other, that their courts afford no adequate machinery for the administration of such a law.

There are but ten Circuit Judges in the whole vast area of the United States, and a bill has passed the House for reducing the number to nine. The District Judges are also few and widely separated. In the great State of New York we have only two, Judge Betts, of this city, and Judge Hall, of Buffalo. The principal reason for the passage of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, was that, as the States had refused to allow their magistrates to administer the law of 1793, the distance of the United States Judges from each other rendered the law a dead letter. Accordingly, the law of 1850 authorized the appointment of Commissioners, who, like State Justices of the Peace, were more liberally distributed and easily accessible. But the number of fugitive cases hardly amounted to a dozen a year, while the negroes affected by the Civil Rights bill are numbered by millions.

The bill authorizes the Circuit and District Courts to appoint as many Commissioners as they may deem necessary. The office of Commissioner is worth nobody's acceptance but that of a local resident. Southerners will neither stand up against local opinion and accept these offices, nor can they take the test oath if they did. It is plain, therefore, that the Civil Rights bill will not be executed. There will be no adequate machinery for this purpose, and Southern juries would not convict under it even if there were. This must have been perfectly obvious to the concoctors of the bill, and to the members of Congress who passed it over the President's veto.

What, then, was their object? It was to find in its non-enforcement new topics of invective against the South, and new grounds of accusation against the President. The real obstacle to the success of the law is the repugnance of the Southern people to its provisions, and their disbelief in its constitutionality; in consequence of which Commissioners will not serve nor juries convict. But its failure will be attributed to the neglect and opposition of the President. The law authorizes him to order judges to hold special sessions of their courts at places where the law is disregarded. Its authors expect to find cases in which this is not done, and to make it a prominent ground of the threatened impeachment.

The main purpose of the impeachment is to have the army under the command of a Republican at the Presidential election of 1868. With President Johnson in office, the Southern States would all choose Presidential electors. If by counting the votes of the Southern electors the anti-Republican candidate should be elected, Mr. Johnson would, of course, hold that he was fairly elected, and entitled to be inaugurated as President. Mr. Johnson being Commander-in-Chief of the army, the Republicans could not inaugurate their candidate if he was not duly elected. The President is, therefore, regarded by the Republican party as an obstacle to be put out of the way; but whether by impeachment or by a political manœuvre, will not be fully decided till after next fall's elections.

If the Republicans hold their own in the elections, and make sure of a two-thirds majority in the next Congress, they will feel strong enough to impeach and depose the President, and will do it without further delay. In that case, they will take Chief Justice Chase as their candidate, and, by excluding the Southern electoral votes, they will stand a fair chance of inaugurating him. According to the Constitution, the Chief Justice must preside in the Senate, when sitting as a court for the trial of impeachments. It will be a scandalous spectacle to see Mr. Chase sitting in a mock trial for deposing an officer whose removal is necessary to his own success. A judge should have no interest as a party; but Chief Justice Chase would be enlisted for the condemnation of the President by the strongest motives which can appeal to the ambition of a demagogue. A recent Washington letter to a Western paper, the writer of which seems to have been fresh from an interview with Mr. Chase, closes a long recital with this remark:—

"Mr. Chase does not think that Congress and the President will ever harmonize. He thinks that the President has not the power to destroy the Union party; that one man, as he expressed it, however elevated his position, fills but a small space in a nation or in a great party; and that the Union party at this time embodies the intelligence and conscience of the country; and, turning to the person with whom he was in conversation, he inquired, 'Do you see any of the intelligent, honest young men of our country attaching themselves to this old, corrupt, and disloyal Democratic party?'"

Nothing is probably further from Mr. Chase's wishes than that the President and Congress should "ever harmonize," as his own Presidential hopes rest upon the continuance of the difference and the exclusion of the Southern States.

If the Republicans shall lose considerably in the Congressional elections, their tactics are not quite so clear. The adherents of Mr. Chase will still be for impeachment, since it is only by ousting President Johnson that Mr. Chase could hope to be inaugurated, if he should receive merely a majority of the Northern votes. But since a reaction once set in is not likely to stop, a less radical set of politicians will be for dropping both Mr Chase and the project of impeachment, and running General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, trusting that the army would worship rather the rising than the setting sun, and that it would obey the Lieutenant-General instead of the constitutional Commander-in-Chief. The Republican party is a unit in their determination to exclude the South from the next Presidential election; they differ only as to the relative expediency of impeaching President Johnson, or running General Grant. If the out-and-out Radicals shall infer, from the result of the fall elections, that they are strong enough to elect Mr. Chase, we shall be treated to the scandalous spectacle of an impeachment, the trial of which will be presided over by the party having the chief interest in the result.

The Northern Abettors of Disunion.

From the Daily News.

The *Times*, commenting on our appeal to the President to protect the States of the Union in the exercise of their right of representation in the National Legislature, says:—

"So far as the *Daily News* is concerned, our rejoinder shall be brief. In its case we cannot complain of equivocation or cowardice. With the steadfastness in behalf of Rebels and rebellion which has secured for it a wider circulation in the South than is enjoyed by any other Northern Democratic journal, it reiterates the pernicious views upon which we have already remarked, and justifies the appeals to which we have directed attention as pregnant with mischief. Under the pretense of upholding the Constitution, it urges the President to assume the role of the dictator, to overcome the decision of Congress by force, and to restore the South to its place in Congress at the point of the bayonet."

If, because we have been true and earnest in defense of the principles that are a part of our political faith, we have earned popularity with our countrymen, we accept with pride and thankfulness the reward of consistency and devotion. Surely the acknowledgment of our advocacy of Democratic doctrines has been fairly won, for in the hour of trial we suffered, in their behalf, the severest persecution of the enemies of our creed. It is a strange manner of rebuking a public journal by alluding to the extended circulation that it has achieved. If that is a part of the offense that we have committed, we are not unwilling nor ashamed to augment the guilt and abide its consequences.

But, in this issue between the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and a mischievous and incendiary faction, what are the "pernicious views" that we advance, and that elicit the condemnation of the *Times*? We demand nothing worse than the vindication of republicanism, and that, surely, is not a crime in a republic. Obedience to the laws of our political system requires the protection of the States of the Union in their exercise of the right of representation in the Federal Congress. An assemblage of demagogues, representing the fanaticism of a section of our land, disoute that right, and have conspired to deprive duly elected members of Congress of their rightful seats in the Capitol, at a crisis when it is essential to the welfare of the republic that the deliberations and enactments of the National Legislature should have all the elements of legitimacy, and should have the full force of a faithful record of the will of the people. We have appealed to the President to exercise his authority, in whatever shape it may be necessary, to thwart this conspiracy against the life of our republicanism. If any "mischief" results from that appeal, the responsibility rests with those who have provoked it, and who, by their revolutionary machinations, render it necessary for the Executive to resort to extreme and decisive measures. The *Times* says we act under "pretense of upholding the Constitution." We point to the Constitution itself to refute the charge of "pretense." That instrument declares that "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the *people of the several States*," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of *two Senators from each State*."

These plain requirements of the Constitution are ignored and violated by the radical majorities in Congress. Therefore their legislation is unconstitutional, and they are no better than usurpers of legislative power, who, if they will not listen to reason, should be compelled, yes, even by bayonets, if necessary, to submit to the laws of the republic. Who is the party authorized to enforce that submission? The Constitution says that the President "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed;" and what laws can be more sacred and important than those that relate to the existence and functions of the national legislative bodies? It is not true that we "urge the President to assume the *role* of the dictator." We ask him only to prevent a faction from assuming the dictatorship in Congress. We do not ask him "to overcome the decision of Congress by force," for, in the absence, upon compulsion, of the representatives of eleven States from participation in the National Councils, the representatives of the other States, who are guilty of that usurpation, do not constitute a Congress, and their "decision" is overcome by their own incompetency to decide.

But we do urge him to "restore the South to its place in Congress," for it has the right to be there, and the interests and safety of the Republic demand that it should be there. Our national legislation is fraud and mockery while it lacks the constitutional requirement of full representation. If the North to-day can deprive the South of representation, the South hereafter may find an opportunity to retaliate. We would have no such precedents established. We call upon the President to secure to the republic a constitutional Federal Legislature. There will be no use for bayonets if the radicals do not resist the execution of the laws; but if they persist in attempting revolution and disunion in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, a guard of Federal soldiers may be necessary to keep the peace in the Capitol.

—General Burnside, Governor elect of Rhode Island, is in Cincinnati settling up his railroad enterprises.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 16, 1866.—Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New York, Philadelphia and Boston and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, have been instructed to discontinue receiving deposits on account of Temporary Loan for Clearing House purposes at five per cent. per annum, on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry four per cent. interest per annum.

On said 1st day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money and issue therefor Clearing House Certificates payable on demand, in legal tender notes with interest at four per cent. per annum.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

4 17 3t

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint TUESDAY, the 1st of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Sully,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Borie,	George M. Troutman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hazlehurst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache,
Samuel R. Shipley.	

4 17 12t

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1866.

Subject—Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 t4 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,

At the Office of the President,
No. 417 ARCH STREET,
At 3 30 P. M.

4 13 11t* SIMON POEY, Secretary.

FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South THIRD street, on TUESDAY, May 1st, at 12 M., when an Election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

4 11 w4t T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 s No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 HAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

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Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

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1 22 mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

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JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

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LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

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AMERICAN WATCHES
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

In consequence of the recent great decline in gold and silver and all materials used in the manufacture of our goods and in anticipation of a still further decline, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

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So that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years, and the manufacture and sale of

MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,

Have given our productions the very highest rank among time keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in stating that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks engraved on the plate:—

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2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wm. Ellery"
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch, is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., authorizes us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,

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To be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that, unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker, who can never be reached, this warranted is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that it, after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another.

As the American Watches made at Waltham are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

CAUTION.

The high reputation of our watches having caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers, and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
4 16 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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CONTENTS:

I.—THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope. (With an illustration).
Chapter I.—Julia Brabazon.
Chapter II.—Harry Clavering Chooses his Profession
Chapter III.—Lord Ongar.
II.—GIANTS, DWARFS, AND FAIRIES.
III.—CHILDE HAROLD.
IV.—A CHAPTER FROM A NOBLE LIFE.
V.—ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards,
Chapter I.—A Vampire Brood.
Chapter II.—The Honorable Frederick Lovell.
Chapter III.—Brune Aux Yeux Bleus.
VI.—SPRING—1866. (With an illustration by Darley.
VII.—A WINTER WITH THE AMERICAN PERIPATETICS.
VIII.—JOHN BYLAND'S WIFE.
IX.—NEBULÆ:—
Private Theatricals.
The Rebuilding of Paris.
Quaker Dress.
New Parisian Styles in Ladies Boots.
The Glove Trade.
The World's Fair Building.
The Prince Imperial.

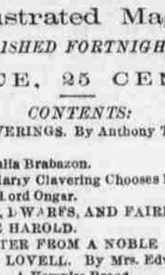
The opening illustration, by Mr. Darley, is one of the best from the pencil of that artist. The other full-page illustration is copied from a design by a distinguished English artist. Both of these illustrations are handsomely printed on tinted paper.

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OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

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They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

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MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.—The Sanitary Committee of Councils has taken the precautionary steps in the matter of notifying housekeepers and property holders, that they must, by the first of May next, have all nuisances, filth, garbage, etc., removed from their premises; also, that all places where water accumulates and becomes stagnant shall be filled up, and their places otherwise kept clean. If it is not done by the time specified, the city authorities will have it attended to at the expense of such property owners. This measure should be carried out to the utmost extent, for there are many places absolutely filthy, and calculated to engender disease. Should the cholera make its appearance in Camden, they would contribute largely to the virulence of that scourge.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—The process of cleaning the streets has again commenced. Workmen are engaged in scraping the dirt up in little heaps; but the practise heretofore has been to let it thus remain until the wind and passing vehicles scatter it about again, making it fit for another scraping. If the Committee would see that it was carted away as soon as scraped the work would be of some use to the city, and more acceptable to the tax-payers.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Frank Gillett, a workman employed at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, met with a sad accident, by which one of his arms was broken.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday Justice Cassady held a man and his wife to bail in one thousand dollars, to answer at Court the charge of a violent assault and battery on a man named Armstrong.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

BOARD OF TRADE.—The stated monthly meeting for April was held last evening. The President being called away, Vice-President Merrick occupied the chair.

Mr. George L. Busby, from the Committee appointed to urge upon the Legislature the change of the legal rate of interest to seven per cent., made a final report:—

The Committee had twice visited Harrisburg in pursuance of the duty of their appointment. At their first visit the bill had, without opposition, and with every prospect of final acceptance, gone to a third reading in the House; and with every reason to expect its passage in the Senate without serious opposition, they had returned and reported favorable progress. They had also the encouragement of a favorable reception of the proposition by the Governor. They were, however, unexpectedly disturbed in this expectation by the presentation of a new bill, proposing to confer upon the banks of the State the right, under certain conditions, of charging seven per cent., and restricting its operation to them alone.

Conceiving this to be in every way impolitic, and an invidious distinction, they proceeded a second time to Harrisburg to urge upon the members the passage of the bill originally proposed. They had failed to accomplish the object, though the proposition met the approval of all the representatives of mercantile constituencies, and of those from border localities, where is more distinctly felt the drain of capital to the neighboring States of Ohio and New York by their higher rate of interest; but the fears of those who represent the interior and agricultural sections lest the enactment of such a law should operate to call in mortgages, and to enhance the rate of interest on permanent loans on farms and other securities on real property, prevailed to the defeat of the measure.

The committee, however, believe that progress has been made; that the conviction that traffic in money should be perfectly free, like all other trade, is gaining ground; and that it is to be expected that at some day in the future, not far distant, the proposed bill may be expected to become a law.

The committee asked to be and were discharged.

A communication was received and referred to the Committee of the Month, in reference to a bill now before Congress having for its object to secure the admission of qualified and deserving boys, upon examination, from the apprentices in the navy to the Naval Academy, thus breaking down that barrier of caste which has already been swept away in the army, but which heretofore has been maintained in the navy, to the restriction and extinguishment of all the higher aspirations of the common sailor. The Committee of the Month were announced to be Messrs. Wheeler, Townsend, and Thornton Brown.

BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET.—The Chief Engineer and Surveyor has received a copy of an act of the Legislature, approved April 6, 1866, to "authorize the construction of a free bridge over the Schuylkill, at South street." The first section provides that Samuel Field, John H. Holmes, A. J. Drexel, C. H. Clark, John Welsh, A. E. Borie, J. K. Findlay, H. M. Phillips, M. A. Dropsie, William B. Mann, John L. Lawson, John Leigh, William Perry, M. McCaw, John Kater, James Smyth, J. C. Brown, William J. Pollock, Charles F. Lex, and A. M. Eastwick are created a commission to build said bridge across said river at south street, and are hereby required to commence the erection of the same within twelve months from the passage of this act; and it is further provided that the aforesaid Commissioners shall have full power to create a loan, not exceeding $600,000, payable by the city of Philadelphia forty years from the date of said loan, negotiable at not a less rate than par, the same to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and certificates thereof shall pass by delivery as in cases of negotiable paper, and that no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than $100.

The other sections of the bill are as follows:—

Section 2. That said Commissioners shall deposit all money arising from the sale of the aforesaid loan of $600,000 with the Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, and the President of said Commission shall have full power to draw checks countersigned by the Secretary of the same and approved by a majority of the said Commission, and the money shall be expended for no other purpose than the construction of said bridge.

Section 3. That so much of section fourth of an act passed April 18, 1861, entitled "An act to incorporate the Lombard and South Streets Railway," as allows the Lombard and South Streets and the Darby Railway Companies to use the said bridge, without the consent of Councils, is hereby repealed; and that so much of section first as limits the cost of said bridge to $250,000, and so much of section second as authorized the creation of a loan of $250,000, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That in case of the failure of any of the within named Commission to serve, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall have full power and are hereby required to supply such vacancies, and in case any vacancy shall occur in said Commission after their acceptance; the remaining members of the same, or a majority thereof, are hereby authorized and required to fill the same within thirty days after such vacancy shall occur, and upon their failing to do so within that time, then the Judges of the Court aforesaid are authorized and required to fill such vacancy within thirty days after the refusal of said Commission to fill the same: Provided, That if the Councils of Philadelphia shall, before the first day of July, 1867, enter into contract and commence the erection of a free bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street, then the powers of said Commissioners shall be vested in the Councils of Philadelphia.

EXHIBITION OF PLANTS.—At a monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society, held last evening at the Hall, Broad and Walnut streets, there was a fine display of choice plants. Some luscious Cook's strawberries attracted much attention. As the season advances the monthly displays of the Society will become more and more interesting.

TEMPERANCE.—We desire to call especial attention to the advertisement of the Philadelphia Temperance Society, and advise every one who believes drunkenness to be a vice to attend the meeting to be held to-morrow evening.

DEDICATION.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home, situated at No. 309 S. Eleventh street, was formally dedicated on Monday evening. After appropriate devotional exercises on the part of several clergymen, Mr. Francis Wells, a member of the committee, delivered an explanatory address in reference to the origin of the Institution, and also of the great interest taken by Miss McHenry, who raised the funds necessary to effect the design of its founders. This patriotic lady in a couple of months was instrumental in raising the handsome sum of $24,000, sufficient to purchase and fit up the Home. It will accommodate about one hundred orphans.

The building has a front of thirty-nine feet and a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, with a large yard, which has been fitted up as a play-ground. The first story is divided into two school-rooms and a library. The remaining upper stories will be used as sleeping apartments. The bathing accommodations are excellent. It is expected that fifty pupils will be received into the home in the course of a few weeks, for which, by act of the Assembly, the State will pay two dollars per week for each. The balance for the maintenance of the orphans will have to be made up by voluntary contributors. This is an institution which will probably be well supported, as it should be. Sometimes it is called the Lincoln Institute, which may perhaps lead to confusion, as the Lincoln Institute was organized by the wounded soldiers in the military hospital in Christian street, above Ninth, very shortly after the assassination of President Lincoln.

COOL PROCEEDING.—On Monday afternoon a burglar entered the residence of Joseph Rank, Esq., on North Sixth street, from the adjoining building, in which workmen were employed, and ransacked the drawers of one or two of the bedrooms, and very probably would have succeeded in doing damage, had it not been that a daughter of Mr. Ranks, in coming out of her room, disturbed the villain, who deliberately walked past her and remarked that he was going to fix the roof. She believing what he said to be true, and taking him for one of the workmen of the adjoining house, allowed him to pass, and did not discover her mistake until entering the chamber of her brother, where she found things in a very confused state. There was no one in the house at the time except herself and the servant. She immediately gave the alarm, but the bird had flown and taken with him a small pocket-pistol, the property of Mr. William D. F. Rank. It was also discovered that the same thief had paid a visit to the house of Mrs. John Gibson, but the family being in the sitting-room, he did not succeed in getting anything. Housekeepers cannot be too careful in regard to locking up their premises and keeping a careful eye upon strangers who may visit their premises for real or assumed purposes, as robberies of the boldest character are taking place almost hourly in all quarters of the city.

A LONG EXEMPTION.—Alderman Beitler last evening gave audience to a sailor named McGonigle. He has lately left the United States service, where his duty was faithfully done. In December, 1864, he worked for Mr. Dolan, at the Keystone Knitting Works. At the hearing that gentleman testified that several bags of clippings and waste, valued at about sixty dollars per bag, were stolen from the mill. Two of these bags were sold from the house where the sailor resided, in Second street, above Jefferson. An intelligent colored porter, who removed the sacks, corroborated this fact. They were sold to a dealer in Decatur street, who affirmed the purchase, but could not identify McGonigle as the man who made the sale. The latter admitted the disposal of the clippings, but said there was no theft, the bags being brought to the house by a man named Daniel D. Hickey. $800 bail for his appearance at Court was asked, and promptly tendered.

THE HOSE CARRIAGE WON BY THE VIGILANT.—The hose carriage voted for at the Fair for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church was won by the Vigilant Engine Company. During the twelve days of the Fair the open ballots numbered for the Vigilant 3825; Columbia Hose Company 958. The sealed ballots, on the last night and last hour of the fair, were: Vigilant, 2325; Columbia, 698. Total for the Vigilant, 6150; for the Columbia, 1656. Majority for the former, 4494. Chief Engineer Lyle was the judge, and the ballots were opened by himself. The presentation speech was made by him, and the carriage was received on behalf of the company by Mr. Joseph Bonham. About $2000 were netted to the Fair by the votes on the hose carriage. Yesterday the carriage was hauled through a portion of the city by the members of the Vigilant, preceded by a full band of music.

FIRE.—An alarm, shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of the roof and upper portion of the three-storied brick building corner of Front and Margretta streets, occupied as a dwelling by a lady named Ann Dacosta, whose loss on furniture will amount to about $200, which is fully covered by insurance in the America Fire Insurance Company. The building belongs to J. De Coursey, and was damaged to the extent of $300. Insured in the Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Company.

A FREE NIGHT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—The "Social Union," an association formed during the past season by a number of benevolent gentlemen and ladies, for the moral and social improvement of young men in the northern section of the city, have opened a free night school at the new hall, at No. 640 N. Sixth street, where the elements of a common-school education will be taught, free of charge. The spirit shown by the members of this association, commend it to the earnest attention of all classes of citizens.

NEW PILOT BOAT.—To-morrow afternoon a beautiful pilot boat will be launched from the ship yard, foot of Reed Street Wharf. She is to be named in memory of the late lamented Henry Cope of Philadelphia. Her cabins are fitted up in exquisite style, the whole being lined with rosewood, polished like marble, relieved by delicate mouldings of white and gold. Her hangings and companion ways, the framings for the mast, etc., are of solid walnut, four inches thick.

ON A STRIKE.—The coal shippers at Port Richmond gave notice that on and after Monday, the 16th, they would reduce the wages of the trimmers to 25 cents per hour. The workmen interested in the matter resist such reduction, and are now on a strike. A meeting of the trimmers was held yesterday, and they adopted resolutions pledging themselves to use all proper means to prevent the reduction.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT LARCENY.—A few days since a gentlemanly-looking fellow stepped into a store on Eighth street, and after pricing a number of costly goods laid a number of pieces aside, and, when through, deliberately picked up the heap and walked out. Fortunately the proprietor of the store entered just in time to stop him, and after taking the goods from him allowed him to depart.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised. J. W. Paterson & Co.,
No. 730 Chesnut street.

WHAT $25 WILL DO.—It will buy a Suit of Clothing, complete, of good materials, and of the best workmanship, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

TESTED BY TIME.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

PHOTOGRAPHS of superior execution. Large size Photographs $1; Life-size Oil Colored at reduced prices. B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit. BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—
A youth was lately at a ball,
And cut a "pigeon-wing" so tall
None could go higher,
As you'll acknowledge when you hear
His coat-skirts struck the chancelier,
And caught on fire!
The damage all,
However, was done to his coat,
And better ones, quite cheap, you'll note
At Tower Hall.

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as.... $5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " ... 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for..... $11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats, as low as..... $11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned*. We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

NATURE'S BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.—Every household in the land should be supplied with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. For the speedy and certain cure of sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism in all its forms, it acts like magic. We regard it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

WHAT $25 WILL DO.—It will buy a Spring Suit of Clothing, all Scotch, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—The world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

DOW—BASTRESS.—On the 27th December, 1865, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, Mr. A. A. DOW, of West Newbury, Mass., to Miss ELIZA BASTRESS, of this city.

GRAHAM—RAPP.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. MITCHEL W. GRAHAM to Miss WILHELMINA J. RAPP, both of this city.

DIED.

BERING.—On the 17th instant, ANNA M. BERING, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Hirst, Haddington, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock.

DON'T BE MURDERED! WHEN BY USING a Watchman's Rattle you can soon obtain assistance. They are for sale together with an assortment of Brass, Iron, and Plated Door Chains and Door Bolts, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WIRE SHAD AND MEAT BROILERS, AND a fair variety of other Cooking Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PRUNING KNIVES, PRUNING SHEARS, combination Grafting Tools, and a variety of Garden Tools, are for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m Sp No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 18,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMBINATION.
The Child Wonder, YOUNG AMERICA, on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
First night of
A SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
The Spanish Ballet,
LA VALENCE.
Last night but one of
THE GOLDEN EGG.
FRANCOIS, GABRIEL and ANTOINETTE RAVEL,
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, and
SIGNORINA PEPITA,
will all appear, together with the full Ballet Corps.
Reserved Seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle $1; Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents
Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trampler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ½ before 8
On Friday, a grand bill for the first and only Benefit of
YOUNG AMERICA.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
THE THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE
will be given. Seats can be secured in the Parquette Parquette Circle, and Balcony without extra charge
Admission with secured seats..... 75 cents
Doors open ½ past 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the great flying Dancer on the Light Rope.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
Miss CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
GREAT SEATER,
GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES,
COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 18,
THIRD NIGHT
of the immensely successful engagement of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
in the play of that name, which will be produced with entirely new and magnificent Scenery, Beautiful and Appropriate Costumes.
The performance will consist of the Play, in five acts, entitled
FANCHON,
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET.
Fanchon (her original character) Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by
MR. J. W. COLLIER
and the strength of the Company.
Act 1—THE LITTLE CRICKET.
Act 2—THE SHADOW DANCE.
Act 3—THE FESTIVAL.
Act 4—THE BRIDGE.
Act 5—THE TRIUMPH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
100th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
the Romantic Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Friday, Benefit of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 18,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the popular Comedian and Author,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN PHILADELPHIA,
in his celebrated character of
GERALD FITZMAURICE,
in Fitzjames O'Brien's Comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
After the comedy, the Orchestra will perform the new Polonaise Polka, composed and arranged for the pianoforte by John Brougham, received with great applause.
After which, TOODLES ABOUT TOWN.
H. R. H. Powhatan.....Mr JOHN BROUGHAM
Captain John Smith.....Mr James C. Dunn

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
THIRD NIGHT OF MR. L. P. BARRETT.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 18,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....L. P. BARRETT
Colonel Damas.....Mr. F. Mackay
Pauline.....Miss E. Price
Madame Deschapelles.....Mrs. Thayer
After which the glorious Farce of
THE SWISS SWAINS.
Swig.....Stuart Robson
Rosetta.....Mrs. C. Henri
Friday—Benefit of Mr BARRETT.
ONLY NIGHT OF THE MARBLE HEART.
Monday next, Madame CELESTE,
IN A GRAND SPECIALTY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, IN AID OF the erection of a NEW ORGAN, to be given by the CHOIR OF NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets, assisted by Miss Hettie M. Alexander, Miss Georgiana Blackburne, A Lady Amateur, Mr. William Briscoe, Mr. Henry C. Thunder and a Select Chorus from the Handel and Haydn Society, under the direction of CARL SENTZ on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, at 8 o'clock precisely.
The Grand Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut street.
Tickets, $1. Can be had of any of the Committee; C. W. F. Trampler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; W. H. Boner & Co.'s No. 1102 Chesnut street; William E. Camp's, Broad and Buttonwood streets; William Audenried's, Fourth and Walnut streets; J. Snyder, Jr.'s, No. 118 S. Front street, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. 4 18 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHARLES H. JARVIS'
SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE,
THURSDAY, April 19,
At 4 o'clock.
Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. [4 14 4t

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1mr

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1131 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT TRADE SALE.
THREE THOUSAND CASES
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
COMPRISING THE STOCK OF
JAMES B. HARMER,
To be Sold on the Premises,
No. 138 North THIRD Street,
ON
THURSDAY MORNING, 19th Inst.,
COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
PHILIP FORD & CO.,
4 14 4trp AUCTIONEERS

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
A. S. ROBINSON'S SECOND GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 18th and 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at his Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street. [4 12 7t
Open Day and Evening free, until night of sale.
SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE PARLOR, GARDEN AND MONUMENTAL STATUARY, COMPRISING GROUPS, FIGURES, AND BUSTS, THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. VITI BROTHERS (FORMERLY VITO VITI & SONS).
On Friday Morning,
April 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, without reserve, the whole collection of over 30 pieces of Carrara marble statuary imported by the above named firm, and will consist of valuable statuary, marble groups and figures, including a copy of Powers' Greek Slave, Bacchus and Ariadne, bust of Eve, Madonna, etc., etc., garden statues, spring and summer, autumn and winter; Roman gladiators; large figure of Aristides over 6 feet; Pietra Arenana di Zamora statues, marble garden vases and urns, etc. etc.; monumental group, Angel of Resurrection. Also, some 25 alabaster statuettes and groups.
Can be examined on Thursday. 4 17 3t

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.
Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven-octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.
These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.
Persons desiring to purchase a first-class piano at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
Warerooms
4 6 21t rp No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

RAVEN & BACON'S
BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.
They have stood No. 1 for forty years, and daily increase in popularity.
J. E. GOULD,
4 7 sw 4p SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR INSURING AGAINST
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.
INDUCEMENTS.
The rates of premium are very low
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
No Medical Examination is Required.
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.
POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts
3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER,
Attorney-at-law,
3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS"
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 18 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steamer NEVADA, Grumley, master, now loading at second wharf below Spruce street, will leave with despatch. Rates low. Apply at No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 17 2t WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 13 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,
Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their
SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS,
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS
OF
Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Which they offer at prices corresponding with
THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.
We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Hall and Stairs.
Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet
Extra Superfine Ingrain.
JUST RECEIVED,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY
Canton Mattings,
OF ALL WIDTHS.
McCallums, Crease & Sloan,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
[3 24 1mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!
LEEDOM & SHAW
Are now opening a full assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Carpets.
These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.
No. 910 ARCH Street,
3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT LIBRARY FURNITURE,
WALNUT HALL FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
WALNUT ANTIQUE FURNITURE.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
4 14 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and IN ANY AMOUNT 11

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

Reconstruction—Probable Action of the Joint Committee.

THE problem of reconstruction continues to be the vital question before the country. It must be so until it shall finally be solved. There are rumors that the Reconstruction Committee in Congress is about to report. What will be the character of that report—what its recommendations—what its policy—we are not informed. That *some* conditions, as a prerequisite to the admission of representatives from the Rebel communities, will be required, may be assumed as certain. The idea that they are to walk in and take their seats, as a matter of right, from the mere fact that their communities inhabit a portion of the country which constitutes the United States of America, is now pretty generally abandoned.

Some propositions have been reported lately to the Reconstruction Committee, which possibly foreshadow some of the features of the policy to be proposed. Among them is the following, which is said to be the suggestion of Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN. It is intended as an amendment to the Constitution:—

Section one provides that on and after the 4th of July, 1876, there shall be no discrimination in the United States on account of color; but that all male citizens of the age of 21 years shall be legal voters at all elections, Federal and State.

Section two provides that for the period of ten years from the 4th of July next, representation in Congress and Electoral votes for President and Vice-President shall be apportioned according to the number of legal voters in the respective States, and after that period by population, as at present.

Section three declares that there shall be no discrimination of civil rights from and after the passage of this amendment, affirming in effect the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

Section four provides that no obligations for liabilities incurred in aid of the Rebellion, or compensation for slaves emancipated by military authority, shall be paid by the United States or any State.

To the foregoing is attached an enabling act, which provides that when any one of the States lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing amendments, and changed its Constitution and laws to correspond therewith, it shall be allowed to participate in legislation, and its Representatives be allowed to take their seats in Congress, without any other terms or provisions.

This plan, it will be seen, while going further, is of the same general character as that proposed by Senator STEWART, of Nevada, and has some features in common with that recently presented by Senator LANE, of Kansas, and which he declared to be in accordance with the views of President JOHNSON. It covers, first, the question of suffrage by a universal rule, applying North and South alike, but not to take effect until 1876; secondly, it meets the vexed question of the basis of representation in an equitable manner; thirdly, it establishes the principle of civil equality throughout the country; lastly, it guards against any payment by the United States, or by any State, of Rebel obligations or of compensation for slaves.

That some or all of these points must be met in any proposed plan of reconstruction is quite evident, as they really cover the only matters in dispute. It is possible that a less sweeping measure may be decided upon. Nor do we consider it as at all impossible, that Congress and the President may yet harmonize upon substantially the same plan of action. Their differences hitherto go rather to matters of detail than to principles. The President himself has exacted important guarantees from the Rebel communities—Congress merely proposes to go still further in the same direction. There must, therefore, be some common ground upon which they can stand. For the good of the country, as well as for the continued unity and power of the great party which by its intelligence and patriotism, has so far conducted this struggle towards its ultimate triumph, we trust that this common ground may be found and occupied.

The "News" on Suffrage.

THE New York *Daily News* has a new indictment against the Republican party, namely, that it is *opposed* to the principle of universal suffrage. It brings forward, in support of this charge, the fact that the Republicans throw safeguards around the purity of the ballot-box in the shape of registry laws, and the like. As this interferes with the Democratic principle of "*voting early and voting often*," it of course militates against universal suffrage, especially the universal suffrage of the *repeaters and ballot-box stuffers*.

Another fact is, that under the recent census New York city does not get quite so large a representation in the Legislature as she would like. Her population was too large when a draft of soldiers to fight the Rebels was to be made. Now, when she would control the legislation of the State, it is, unfortunately too small. This, too, proves that the Republicans are opposed to universal suffrage.

Finally, the Republicans, as the *News* asserts, favor the universal extension of the suffrage simply that it may operate as an overdose upon the body-politic, and that, in the ensuing reaction, the basis of suffrage may be finally fixed upon intelligence, such as the ability to read and write. A read-and-write test would cut down the Democratic vote terribly, no doubt; still, we must pronounce this last charge baseless, inasmuch as there is no evidence to show that the Republicans favor universal suffrage with any such ulterior motive as the *News* asserts; or that, if universal suffrage should once prevail, any such reaction as predicted would take place. The first two counts may stand, but this last will have to be given up.

By the way, how long is it since the *News* was advocating negro suffrage?

The Origin and Progress of American Spiritualism.

AN inspection of history will convince any close observer that mankind is subject to the attacks of a temporary mania, which we may appropriately term an epidemic. The forms assumed by this species of insanity are as various as those of Proteus. It may be martial, mental, social, moral, or political. It may raise crusades, incite a series of murders, provoke revolutions, or give birth to some wild religious idea, which seems to rob men of their brains. The immediate cause which induces its appearance is always superlative in its degree. Some men get most singularly mad ideas, some tearful and unparalleled crime, some total, yet unexpected destruction of a natural power, or some perfectly original and unprecedentedly mysterious faith. The American revolution caused a republican epidemic to sweep over Europe; the deeds of CŒUR DE LION gave life to the Saracen crusades; and the assassination of HENRY of Navarre caused a mania for murder to infest France. The doctrines of Mormondom, once propagated, sprang ready armed, with a host of followers, upon our people. So also the spiritualistic teachings of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS swept over our land with frightful rapidity, and made within a few years a multitude of converts. It is of the origin and progress of Spiritualism, Psychomancy, Swedenborgianism, or whatever else you please to call it, or that we would speak.

A recent number of the *Edinburgh Quarterly Review* contained an article on "American Psychomancy," written in a style of playful sarcasm, which made it extremely readable. It treated rather of the doctrines than of the history of spiritualism, and would lead a foreign reader to deduce many erroneous conclusions. Prominent among these would be the deduction, that the number and social standing of the spiritualists in the United States were very different from what in truth they really are. The tone of the article leads us to infer that in number this strange class of believers exceeded any special religious denomination, while their social and political position were the highest. Because Judge EDMONDS, of New York, and ex-Governor TALMADGE, of Wisconsin, embraced the doctrine, then the greatest legal lights of our land were members of the faith. The error of such an assertion is apparent to our readers without demonstration.

Probably the doctrines of the Spiritualists are well known to all, but few have an accurate idea of the origin of the fallacy which has converted so many. In 1826, was born of humble parents, in Orange county, New York, the father of the faith, ANDREW J. DAVIS. In childhood and youth he followed the decidedly material trade of a cobbler. When he was in his seventeenth year, after having experienced a series of mysterious manifestations, an itinerant mesmerist named GRIMES appeared and inculcated the rudiments of the belief. On removal to Poughkeepsie the village tailor became a medium, and young JACKSON and he commenced the crusade together in 1843. He immediately visited New York city, and there met for the first time with LYON and FISHBOUGH, two men 'to fortune and to fame unknown," who were destined by fate to become the editors of his revelations. Feeling a fit coming on, the juvenile seer retired into privacy, and he, with his editors, was cheerfully employed from November, 1845, to February, 1647, in undergoing a series of attacks of prophetic fury. The result was a work of gigantic size, entitled "The Divine Principles of Nature," which is still a standard with all true believers.

What the unfortunate DAVIS may have been doing during these fifteen months, we know not, but we cannot but admire the industry of his editors. The fruit of their labors was this grand mingling of all the infidel writers from the age of BRUNO to that of STRAUSS. They laid under contribution all the teachers of Spinozeism, Fourierism, Simonianism, and Rationalism, and resorted to wholesale plagiarism. This mad mixture of infidel extracts from "Gulliver" and "Munchausen" is now received with all the faith of Holy Writ by its followers. In 1848, when the excitement occasioned by DAVIS' book was at its height, the house of one WEEKMAN, near Rochester, New York, was mysteriously infested with vague noises. WEEKMAN fled, and the family of FOX took possession of the residence. The sounds still continued. At length one of the daughters of FOX, a child of twelve years of age, whilst lying in bed with her younger sister, amused herself by endeavoring to imitate the sounds which had occasioned so much anxiety in the place, and was greatly surprised to find that each of her attempts was repeated from the walls of her bed-chamber. "Now do as I do," exclaimed the younger of the children, as she began to clap her hands violently together. Again the blows were duly re-echoed. The girls now called for their mother, who, on entering the apartment, witnessed several repetitions of these curious trials. Mrs. FOX presently requested that ten knocks might be counted on the walls, which were immediately given. Also, upon request, the respective ages of her children were promptly and accurately expressed in the same fashion. To the question, 'Are you a human being?' silence was preserved; but when asked, 'Are you a spirit?' the answer was two loud raps. It was finally ascertained that the knockings proceeded from the 'spirit' of a peddler, who had been robbed and murdered on the premises several years before.

And from these small beginnings arose that gigantic denomination. It has extended with wonderful rapidity, and now has its disciples in every community. Of the accurate number, or even approximate size of these followers, we cannot speak. They may be immense in number, or only comparatively small. We are inclined to believe that those who are actually spiritualists number but a few thousand, while those who are tinctured with the faith are a much larger number. The fact that the society only supports four weekly newspapers in the country, is evidence of its not being so enormous as British writers evidently believe. We would wish that in the new census some data might be inserted. The article in the *Edinburgh* is rather a satire than a history. But it is eminently calculated to show this modern mania in the proper and ridiculous light in which it should appear.

A MERITED TRIBUTE.—It would seem as though the well known benevolence of Philadelphia is at last recognized and respected by even those who have been constantly traducing her. Ever since the conclusion of the war, in fact, long before that event, the ladies of our city have been accustomed to devote their time to alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen by furnishing them with food and particularly clothing. For this labor of charity they have been exposed to the sneers of the Democratic newspaper in our midst, and have had all their actions viewed with contempt by the sympathizers with the disloyal Southern whites.

The Southerners themselves, however, have seen the beneficial results of our liberality, and the last number of *De Bow's Review* contains a grateful tribute to Philadelphia philanthropy. When it is remembered that *De Bow's* is the mouthpiece and oracle of the best class of reconstructed society, the compliment can be appreciated. The April number says:—

"There is here one institution, however, that cannot be too highly commended. That is a hospital for orphan negro children. It is chiefly supported by an association of Philadelphia ladies belonging to the Society of Friends. It is presided over by Mrs. GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, with ability, industry, benevolence, and courtesy, such as show she was the person best fitted for this charge, and that she is capable of fulfilling successfully much higher charges. There are nearly a hundred orphans in the hospital now, although Mrs. GIBBONS removed thirty-two of them to Philadelphia a week ago. They were extremely sickly when she took them in hand, but are now as healthy and well behaved a set of children as we ever saw.

In course of time we hope that all our good works will be acknowledged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Large Fenian Meeting—Serenade of the Speakers—Sale of Bulls for the Southern Fair, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—An immense Fenian meeting was held at Front Street Theatre last night. The entire house was packed with ladies and gentlemen. Francis Gallagher, of Baltimore; J. B. Day, of Indiana; and A. L. Morrison, of Missouri, were the speakers. There was great enthusiasm. The speakers promised Ireland liberty at no distant period. President Roberts and General Sweeney were not present, in consequence of important work for them elsewhere. The orators were afterwards serenaded at Barnum's.

The bull given to the Southern Fair was raffled for last night for $3575, and was drawn by Joseph Freeberger, of Baltimore, and immediately sold for $950. Another ox was sold at at the same time for $1060, which was given to the same cause.

Steamboat Disaster—Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer *City of Norwich*, of the New London and New York line, came in collision with the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, off Huntington, at nine o'clock this morning. The schooner struck her amidships, cutting her through. The water rushing in her lifted her fires, so that they communicated to the woodwork, and she was entirely destroyed. She had about fifty persons on board, about forty of whom were saved by boats from the steamer *Electra*, from Providence, and brought here. The remainder are supposed to be lost. The schooner was abandoned in a sinking condition, and the captain and crew taken on board the *Electra*. The latter remained by the wreck nearly two hours, and until all was done that could be to save the lives of those on board the burning wreck.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with one or two exceptions. Schuylkill Navigation preferred was the most active on the list; about 2000 shares sold at from 31½@32¼, the latter rate an advance of ½; Susquehanna Canal sold at 15½@15¾, an advance of ¼; and Morris Canal common at 70. 25½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; and 115 for Morris Canal preferred. Government bonds are in fair demand, and prices looking up. 7 30s sold at 101. 104½ was bid for 5-20s; 105 for 6s of 1881; and 92½ for 10-40s. State and City Loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86; and New City 6s at 92½.

Railroad shares are less active, but prices steady. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 118, an advance of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 39¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa common at 40, an advance of 1; and Lehigh Valley at 61½, no change; 54 was bid for Norristown; 51½ for Reading; 54½ for Minehill; 30 for Elmira common; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Hestonville sold at 41@42, the latter rate an advance of 2; 70½ was bid for Second and Third; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 60½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 25½ for Girard College; 10 for Ridge Avenue; 14 for Lombard and South; and 34½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in demand. 206 was bid for Notrh America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 52 for Commonwealth; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 57½ for Union.

In Coal shares there is more doing. Big Mountain sold at 5; Locust Mountain at 46; Hazleton at 55½; and New York and Middle at 7¾@7½ no change.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected, and we hear of no sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 Pa R 1st mtg 6s....................100

FIRST BOARD

$150 U S 7·30s. Jne 101	200 sh Sch N pf.. lts 31½
$1000 U S 6s '81 .....105¼	200 sh do......... 32
$100 Pa 5s......... 86	100 sh do......... 31¾
$700 City 6s new.ls 92½	100 sh do.......b5 32½
$1000 do.....mun 92½	100 sh do......... 32¼
$180 Susq Cnl scrip 60	200 sh do......lots 32¼
$4000 Pa R 1stm 6s.100	100 sh do......... 32¼
$3000 Sun & E 7s.... 93	300 sh do..lots b10 32¼
100 sh Penn R...c&p 56½	100 sh do...... c. 32¼
123 sh do d b lots 56½	100 sh do...s30wn 32¼
8 sh Hazleton..... 55½	100 sh do......... 32¼
100 sh Susq Can..... 15½	200 sh do......lots 32¼
200 sh do.lots.b30 15½	100 sh do......... 32¼
43 sh do 15¾	100 sh Catawissa 40
200 sh Hest..lts..b30 42	50 sh Morris Cl..... 70
800 sh do...s30a10 41	100 sh N Y & M'dC... 7½
10 sh Cam & Am ...118	100 sh do......b30 7½
100 sh N Pa R...b5 39¼	7 sh Locust Mt.... 46
50 sh Leh Val...... 61½	300 sh Big Mt....lots 5

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............126¾	12 M....................126¾
11 A. M..............126¾	1 P. M..................126¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold....................	126½	128¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s..........	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency............	½	½
New York Exchange...............	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold			126½	126¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			120	122
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864....	10½	11¼
"	"	July, 1864....	10¼	10¾
"	"	August, 1864....	9½	9¾
"	"	October, 1864....	8½	8¾
"	"	Dec., 1864....	7½	7¾
"	"	May, 1865....	4½	5½
"	"	August, 1865....	3½	3¾
"	"	Sept., 1865....	2¾	3½
"	"	October, 1865....	2½	2¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.—There is a decided improvement to notice in the Flour Market; and for Winter Wheat brands, which are relatively scarce, prices have advanced fully 12½@25c. ℔ barrel. There is no demand for exportation; but 1800 barrels were disposed of to the trade at $6 50@7 25 for superfine; $7 25@8·50 for extras; $8 75@9 75 for Northwestern extra family; $9·50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including 500 barrels at $10 25; 600 barrels choice at $12·50; and 200 barrels Lancaster at $10; and $11@15 for fancy lots, according to quality. There is a firm feeling in the market for Rye Flour; but not much doing. We quote at $4 75@5. Prices of Corn Meal are nominally unchanged.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, but owing to the limited receipts and stocks, the transactions are small and prices are advancing. Sales of common and fine red at $2 10@2 40; good and choice do. at $2 45@2·65; white ranges from $2 60@2 90. Rye is quiet but steady at 90@92 cents for Penna., and 75 cents for Southern. There is a good inquiry for Corn, but the market is nearly bare of the article. We quote at 82@83 cents for white. Oats continue very scarce and the demand is good. Sales of 1600 bushels at 60 cents for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

There is little Cloverseed here, and the season is about over. Small sales of common and fair quality at $4@5, and good and choice at $5·25@6; 200 bushels Timothy sold from second hands at $5 15; Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·55@2·60

Whisky continues very dull. Pennsylvania is selling at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 28

—The new magazine, *The Galaxy*, soon to be started in New York, is to reprint Anthony Trollope's novel, "The Claverings." The cover is to be of a chocolate color, with broad gold margins and gold lettering.

—The London *Orchestra* says Mad'lle Carlotta Patti has renewed an engagement with Mr. Gye for five years. Her services will not be confined to concerts; she will also appear in the *Huguenots*, *Robert le Diable*, and *Il Flauto Magico*, and will go into the provinces at the close of the London season.

—A new act to the *Lady of Lyons*, it is said, is to be written by Bulwer, for Fechter, to come between the fourth and fifth as the play now stands, representing the battle of Lodi. It is to be put on the stage more effectively than any stage-battle on record, with two large armies of supernumeraries.

—Shakespeare's *Hamlet* will be produced with new scenery and a splendid cast, on the 20th, at the New Walnut Street Theatre. Mr. Edwin Forrest Booth sustains the character of the "erratic prince," supported by Mr. James H. Taylor, Miss Annie Graham, Miss Euphemia Germon, and the entire strength of the Company.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

P. T. S.—A MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Business of importance is to be transacted and all friends of the Temperance cause are cordially invited to be present.
It* J. C. GARRIGUES, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE TEN MILE CREEK OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ten Mile Creek Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 214 South THIRD Street, room No. 1, on TUESDAY, April 24 at 7½ o'clock P. M.
4 18 5t* R. H. POLLOCK, Secretary.

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON respectfully announce that on TUESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, they will, sell by order of Signor G. B. Pandolfini, an invoice of Carrara Marble Groups and Figures. Also, Garden Statuary, Vases, Ornaments, Bohemian Glass Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. 4 18 2t4p

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
'Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.
In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11w24t4p]

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feathers Beds, Bolsters, Pillows Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street.
Below Arch.

LINENS.
SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW CASE.
DAMASK NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, ETC.
PERKINS,
4 18 wfm 3t No. 9 South NINTH Street.

UNION OIL STOVES.
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, and Pearl Jewelry, at greatly reduced prices. T. W. BAILY, 622 CHESNUT St. [4 16 6t*4

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
2 18 2mrp

A. S. ROBINSON'S
SECOND
Large Sale of Splendid
OIL PAINTINGS,
In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
ON
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
APRIL 18 and 19,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
The public are respectfully invited to visit his Galleries, where the Paintings are upon
EXHIBITION,
FREE, DAY AND EVENING
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
4 10 AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF VALUABLE ITALIAN CARRARA MARBLE,
PARLOR AND GARDEN
STATUARY, Etc. Etc.

We are instructed to announce that Messrs. VITI BROS. (formerly Vito Viti & Sons) will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY MORNING, April 20, at 11 o'clock, over thirty pieces of valuable Italian Marble Parlor and Garden Statuary, Vases, Monumental Figures, Etc. Etc., being their entire importation. In the collection will be found a copy of Powers' Greek Slave, over three feet. Also, the celebrated bust of Eve, several Monumental Figures and Groups, the tout ensemble forming the largest collection of Statuary ever offered at public sale.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
4 17 3t4p AUCTIONEER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
We offer for sale upwards of
ONE HUNDRED CASKS
FINE TABLE SHERRY WINE,
(20 gallons in each cask). This wine is considered VERY FINE, and is sold at very small advance on the cost of Importation.

Also, SEVENTY-FIVE CASES of
SALAD OIL,
Our own importation, ordered of the best quality, without regard to cost, for sale by the case at wholesale prices.

ALSO,
HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
At the Importer's price in New York, in any quantity. Also, WIDOW CLIQUOT, MOET & CHANDON'S, JULES MUMM'S, SPARKLING RHINE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY, SAUTERNE, CINCINNATI, CATAWBA, and CALIFORNIA WINES.
GENUINE FRENCH LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS.

Also, 400 Cases FINE TABLE CLARET,
Our own Importation and Bottling, for sale at wholesale prices. All these Wines are warranted genuine and pure.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6t 4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 13m4p

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The admirers of the Fine Arts will be gratified to know that the second large sale of Paintings by Mr. A. S. Robinson, No. 910 Chesnut St., commences this evening, at 7½ P. M. The sale will be conducted by B. Scott, Jr., who is so well known as an auctioneer that it is scarcely necessary to say a word in his praise. Mr. Scott has entered into the business of selling works of high art with spirit and energy. His efforts in this direction are tending towards an intelligent appreciation of the higher styles of art, and if his sales are continued, will doubtless eventuate in much good.

Mr. Robinson's catalogue embraces one hundred and eighty-one pictures from the easels of the best native and foreign artists. It is observable that most of the pictures on exhibition are of small size, which in our opinion is a hopeful sign. In the past, picture buyers were in the habit of purchasing according to the square feet and inches of the canvas; but a better feeling in this respect is gaining ground, and delicacy and artistic skill is the meritorious feature.

It would be impossible in one article to call attention to all the gems of this large collection. We must content ourselves by simply suggesting a few, in order to call public notice to the merits of the whole. We take the catalogue at random, not even professing to say which particular work bears the palm.

"The Huntsman," by Litschauer, of Berlin, is a picture that cannot fail to be admired. An old hunter is surrounded by his dogs, and while he enjoys his pipe, is pouring something into the mouth of one of them, that is very suggestive of a medicinal operation. It is one of those quiet scenes that have an inexplicable attraction, and the more one looks at it the more apparent its beauties become.

"The Mother's Joy," by Mahen, of Paris, whether considered as regards its mechanical execution or its suggestions, will be pronounced admirable by all who can appreciate art. It is simply a young mother fondling her babe; but the attitudes are so graceful, and the coloring so delicate, that few will pass it by without a careful inspection.

E D. Lewis, the most popular, if not the most talented, of our Philadelphia landscape artists, has an autumnal scene on Lake George, which shows his wonderful ability in reproducing upon canvas the varieties of foliage in their decay. The coloring in this piece is peculiarly rich, and, in our opinion, will add greatly to the rapidly rising fame of the artist.

The remarkably small specimen of Fichel, of Paris, entitled "The Smokers," will perhaps be overlooked by many, but a close inspection will prove that it is a real gem. Four figures are clustered around a table, with pipes, and glasses in their hands, and all the accessories betokening that they are enjoying the good things of life. The positions of the parties engaged in the scene are so perfect that the picture almost speaks. The head of the old man in the background can scarcely be surpassed, and the quiet vein of humor that pervades it is one of its most striking features.

"The Little Coquette," by Myer Von Bremen, is also worthy of notice. A little girl is adjusting her toilet before a mirror, and has all the airs and graces of an accomplished belle. The story is well told, and conveys a lesson.

A very fine landscape, by Schultze, of Dusseldorf, is a noticeable picture. The scene is "Lake Luzerne," and the lights and shades are admirably managed.

"The Bird Catchers," by Von Seben, of Berlin, represents four joyous children hidden behind some growing wheat attempting to entice some birds into their toils.

Laurent De Buel exhibits a very fine cattle piece, one of his very best specimens.

It is impossible to do more than suggest the beauties of the collection. We can only say that all who are interested in art should attend the sale this evening. About one-half of the pictures will be disposed of to-night, and the remainder to-morrow night.

SALE OF SPLENDID STATUARY.—On next Friday morning Messrs. Viti Brothers will expose for sale at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, one of the finest collections of statuary in Carrara marble that has ever been exhibited in this country. The selection consists of parlor and garden figures, appropriate monumental designs, vases, and other articles adapted to a refined taste. This morning we carefully inspected the articles, and they are certainly perfect of their kind. Among the gems we observed a very beautiful "Greek Slave" (after Powers), a bust of "Eve," a small figure of "Innocence," Carusi's "Fidelity," and a large group entitled "Past and Future." All of these are admirable specimens of art, new in this country, and worthy of the inspection of all interested in matter of taste.

The monumental figures are equally fine. There is a magnificent figure of the "Angel of the Resurrection," which has attracted universal attention as has also that of the "Immaculate Conception," one of those delicate ideas that immortalize an artist.

In the department of ornamental garden statuary the collection is more than ordinarily rich. "The Roman Gladiators" is a study, and no one should miss a view of it.

In addition to these attractions there are a large number of splendidly artistic statuesques in alabaster, stone, etc. etc., undoubtedly directly imported from Italy, the home of the arts. The present sale is one of those occasions not often offered, when *connoisseurs* can secure articles of *virtu* at reasonable cost. It is worthy of remark that the taste for art in all its departments is increasing in this country. Immense numbers of persons are devoting their attention and means to these things who have but recently acquired a love for such luxuries. Much of this education is due to the fact that art sales have become more common of late years, and it is to be hoped that they will continue.

A Strange Murder Story from Nevada.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, of February 12, has an account of a terrible hand-to-hand conflict between one Tom Peasly, a native of New York, and Mart Barnhart, of Indiana, which occurred in Carson City, the capital of the State. It appears by the testimony of bystanders that Barnhart, who had an old grievance against Peasly, went up to him as he sat by the stove of the hotel bar-room and said:—"Why didn't you fight me last year at the Glenbrook House?" Peasly hesitated a moment and then replied:—"I don't know; are you always on the fight?"

Barnhart, assuming an erect position, said:—"Yes," and drawing his revolver, levelled it at Peasly, who moved his head to one side very quickly, and exclaimed:—"You don't want to murder me, do you?"

The response was a bullet through the breast. As Peasly rose he received a second ball; but clinching his arm to his breast he sprung forward, seizing his opponent by the knees, who, in the meanwhile, pounded him with the butt of his pistol. A desperate struggle ensued, which was finally transferred to the adjacent room. Here the two were separated, Peasly being nearly dead with loss of blood, having been shot twice, while his brain reeled from the blows on his head. Presently the wounded man seemed to regain his strength. Rising to his feet, he suddenly turned on Barnhart and discharged several shots from a revolver that had hitherto been concealed. Both men then fell gasping. They died in a few minutes. The origin of the quarrel is supposed to have been a difference of opinion in regard to a local question which came up before the recent State Legislature.

—Reverend Dr. Pusey, the celebrated English clergyman, talks of coming to this country this year.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES H. JARVIS' SIXTH MATINEE.—This is the closing concert of the series, and it promises to be one of the most brilliant. The performance consists of but three pieces; the merit of them, however, handsomely compensates for the lack of numbers. After listening to such great works as Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, Hummel's Grand Concerto in A flat, and Schumann's Quintette in E flat, the mind and ear both require rest for the proper digestion of such strong diet.

Mr. Jarvis has fully made good all his promises. His concerts have been liberally patronized by the musical public, and the performances have admirably sustained the reputation of the several artists assisting him. In the course of the season some of the choicest compositions of the classical repertoire have been given in a style well worthy the commendation of the fastidious and critics. The matinee takes place on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Foyer.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—*Lucrezia* was given to a very fine audience. It was even more magnificently sung than the last time we heard it. Mrs. Davis, perfectly sure of herself, rose to the highest point of art. Her voice is full of expression; she is decidedly already an artist. Mr. Taylor was superb as the "Duke." Mr Waterman, whose specialty seems to be "Gennaro," was in capital voice. The trio went splendidly, equal to, and surpassing, many times, its rendition by the regular opera. On Friday, *Linda* will be given.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham appeared in a dramatization of *David Copperfield*, which, however, should rather have been called "Wilkins Micawber," for it relates entirely to the fortunes of that most renowned of Dicken's heroes. So much the better, for, with two exceptions, the *dramatis personæ* of Dickens were not to be recognized by the remotest resemblance with those with whom we are so familiar in the book. One of the exceptions was Miss Germon, who realized "Mrs. Micawber" in make-up, in tone, and in manner, capitally. It is to be regretted that this young lady should give her skin the appearance of the lily, and then forget to put on the rose. From the front it gives her very pretty face a resemblance in make-up to Francois Ravel. The other character who portrayed Dickens was Mr. Griffiths, in "Uriah Heap." The squirming and fawning was well done, though the villany was a little too rough and hard; but still Griffiths' "Uriah Heap" had originality and character.

Mr Brougham is drawing very large houses, as at his last engagement. There is a geniality, a general spirit of fun, humor, and good nature, and such an utter absence of vulgarity in Mr. Brougham's acting, that it is impossible he should not be popular. Such comedy as he gives us refines whilst it illumines the stage. His speech last night was delivered by "Micawber," and was capitally characteristic and humorous, though Dickens did not write it.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell continues her impersonation of *Fanchon*. Besides the artistic merit of the performance, Miss Maggie Mitchell's great reputation in this part attracts a large audience.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr Barrett will appear in the part of "Claude Melnotte," one in which his talent all the magnetism of his fine voice, and his earnestness will have full scope. Mr Barrett's "Claude" must be a fine and original performance, for there is nothing stagey about his style.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—The wonderful performances of El Nino Eddie, the Fowler sisters, the great female skater, Miss Carrie Augusta Moore, and the fine vocalism of Mr. Heron, have the effect of drawing crowds to the American. The wonderful boy El Nino starts for Europe in a short time, and the present is his last engagement in this country.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels continue their performances to crowded houses. The combination of the three brothers recalls the young days of hundreds when the Ravels first came among us, and young and old went to see them. Young America's "Frog" is a perfect transmigration, as though Brahma had effected it.

First Case Under the Civil Rights Law.

A SUIT BY A COLORED MAN IN INDIANA.

A telegram from Lafayette, Indiana, reports that on the 11th instant a colored man named Barnes, of that city, brought a suit against a prominent citizen to enforce a contract. The defendant, for answer, sets up that the negro came into the State in violation of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, which, under pains and penalties, prohibits negroes from coming into the State, and debars them from all rights to enforce contracts, etc. The plaintiff demurs to the answer, maintaining that the thirteenth article is void and of no effect, because—

First—It is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

Second—It is in direct conflict with the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

Third—It is void under the first section of the Civil Rights bill, which gives to all persons born in the United States full right to make and enforce contracts, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant appealed to the Circuit Court, which is now in session. The case was submitted on Wednesday, and after argument of counsel, Colonel R. P. Dehart, for appellee, and Colonel W. C. Wilson for appellant, the case was taken under advisement.

From Vera Cruz.

MINISTERS TO MAXIMILIAN GOING HOME—DEATH OF A PROMINENT MASON.

The steamship *Manhattan*, Captain Turner, from Vera Cruz April 8 and Havana April 13, arrived at New York last evening. Among the passengers by the *Manhattan* are M. Blondel de Boldenbrock, Minister from Belgium to Mexico, and Count de la Jour, Minister from Italy; also Count de Podenaz.

On the 16th, at 7 A. M., died at sea, of consumption, George W. Ray, Deputy Grand Master F. A. M. for Third Mas. Dist. of the State of New York, and Master of Excelsior Lodge. His remains were brought to New York for interment.

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN UTAH.—In Salt Lake City business is done on a specie basis, though there is little money current compared to the demands of trade. In the country settlements, however, there is no circulating medium, but the people resort to barter. Wheat is the usual legal tender. Horses, harness, vehicles, cattle, and hay are cash; eggs, butter, pistols, knives, stockings, and whiskey are change; pumpkins, potatoes, sorghum, molasses, and calves are taken at a discount.

A NEW CITY OF THE PLAINS.—Fort McPherson (formerly Post Cottonwood) will be garrisoned by four companies of infantry and two of cavalry during the summer. This and other movements go to show that Fort Kearney is regarded as another Leavenworth, to be sold before many months roll round. Everything goes to show the desiring immigrant that the Indians are fleeing from this rapidly settled country.—*Fort Kearney Herald*.

VICTORIA POTATOES.—Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received from Dundee, Scotland, a lot of the famous Victoria potatoes, grown by Messrs. Paterson & Son, which are to be used for seeding potatoes. They are certainly a very fine potato—large, rather flat than long, rough skinned, and effectually resist all attacks of disease.

SOMNAMBULISM.—The Charleston *South Carolinian* says that recently Mr. Thomas Ryan, who was sleeping in a room over the Charleston Hotel stables in Pinckney street, got up in his sleep, walked out into the piazza and over the balusters, falling some twenty feet upon the pavement below.

SCHOOLS AT LYNCHBURG, VA.—There are six schools for white children in Lynchburg, with two hundred and eighty-five scholars enrolled. Of these eighty-eight are the children of widows and ten are orphans—an illustration of the ravages of the war.

NEW DISCOVERIES BY AGASSIZ.—Letters received in Boston from Professor Agassiz's expedition report that up to February he had discovered fourteen hundred new species of fish and other animals—a number far greater than he had any reason to expect.

—The Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette* announces the accession of Mr. John Y. Foster to the editorial staff of that journal. Mr. Foster has conducted the Newark *Daily Advertiser* for nearly two years past, and has many warm friends in this city, whose best wishes will accompany him to his new field of labor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

AN EXCITABLE ELDERLY LADY JUMPS FROM A WINDOW.—An elderly lady named Catharine Johnson resides at the N. E. corner of Eleventh and Barley streets. She rents two rooms from two Germans, who keep a grocery store in the lower part of the house, and at a late hour last night she jumped from a third story window to the ground beneath. It appears that the old lady is of a very nervous disposition, and her mind has been excited lately by the great murder in the First Ward. Late last night one of the Germans came home, and entered into conversation with his partner, the other German. The old lady thought she overheard them saying something about murder and poison, and becoming greatly excited jumped from the window, as mentioned, but singular to say, only sprained her wrist. She was taken to the Station House by Sergeant Jordan and Officer Wallace, and furnished with quarters until this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT LAST EVENING.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a man named Shaffer entered a lager-beer saloon No. 225 Coates street, kept by Mr. Myers, and remained some time. While there he drank two glasses of beer, and undertook to go out into the yard. Going up a pair of steps for this purpose he stumbled and fell to the floor, striking his head with great violence. He was taken up and placed in a wagon for removal to the Hospital, but he died before reaching there. The body was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station House, where Coroner Taylor held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death through a fall.

STATE CONVENTION.—The honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention in Philadelphia at their Hall, No. 505 Chesnut street, commencing on Tuesday, May 8, 1866, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of their interests, and to organize a permanent State Union, in conformity with the constitution of the Soldiers' and Soldiers' National Union of the United States of America. Each local Union will be entitled to three delegates.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—It has been discovered by the officers that Probst gave the small silver watch so frequently referred to in the accounts of the late murder, to a woman who afterwards disposed of it to a person in Bridesburg. It is to be hoped that the person indicated will come forward and assist the authorities in bringing to justice the greatest criminal of modern times.

STOLE A HORSE AND WAGON.—Samuel Sterling, John Bishop, and another man named Kunkle were arrested at Broad and Spruce streets last evening, for stealing a horse and wagon belonging to Hugh B. Shade, of White Marsh, Montgomery county. They undertook to sell the team in the neighborhood, when they were apprehended. They will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—About twelve o'clock to-day, a man whose name could not be ascertained, fell from a scaffold, while working on the building in course of erection for the First National Bank, corner of Chesnut street and Franklin Place. He was seriously injured in the back, and was conveyed home.

BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR PIPES.—About half-past seven o'clock last evening, a slight fire took place in a dwelling-house in Wistar place, in the Fourth Ward. A man was smoking a pipe, and carelessly left some of the ashes fall on the carpet, when it took fire. The damage was trifling.

FIRE AT A WOOLLEN MILL.—About 8½ o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the woollen mill of Parrish & Walter, Chesnut street, below Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth Ward. A quantity of cotton was discovered to be on fire, which was extinguished without much difficulty.

RAG SHED BURNED.—This morning about 8½ o'clock, some rags which were stowed away in a shed in the rear of No. 1531 Thompson street, occupied by Lewis Rephart, took fire. The police pulled the building down, and thus extinguished the flames.

THE FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT.—Collector John H. Taggart has been removed from the position of Collector of the First District, in this city, and A. B. Sloanaker, of the Sixth Ward, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—About ten o'clock this morning a man whose name is unknown was run over near the Girard Avenue Passenger Railroad stables, by a cart loaded with gravel, and killed.

STOLE SHEETINGS, ETC.—Mary McGinn's was arrested last evening for stealing a quantity of sheeting and some underclothes. Mary was taken into custody at Eighth and Christian streets, and was committed to prison by Alderman Lutz.

A FOUNDLING.—About 11 o'clock last night a male child a few days old was found in the neighborhood of Marshall and Spring Garden streets.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning a man named Charles Barnhaldt, who resided at No. 622 North Front street, died suddenly. Cause unknown.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We desire to call the special attention of the trade, and buyers generally of boots and shoes, to the sale of 2000 cases, to be held at the store of James B. Harmer, No. 128 N. Third street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers. Every lot in the catalogue will be sold without reserve.

MEAD & SMYTH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 t

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street (Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE Of every description in the world. 2 10 5p

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of DR. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street.

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

A CARD TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

Having suffered for a period of eight years with Paralysis, and having experienced the treatment of a number of physicians, both in this country and Europe, all of which treatments had failed to perform a cure, I take great pleasure in recommending the TAN BATHS of Dr. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street. From the use of twelve of his baths I have completely regained my health, my system at the time of their commencement being thoroughly poisoned from the use of drugs and minerals which had been given me.

I am too happy to say that my blood, through the treatment of Dr. Planitz, is now thoroughly cleansed, and my limbs, over which I had no control, are strong and healthy. In short, I am now a well man, and if any sufferers wish further information, I will cheerfully give it on application to me.

H. FRITSCHE. 13 8trp No. 47 N. WATER Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 14 6t

FOURTH EDITION

THE PROBST MURDER CASE.

INDICTMENT AND PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONER.

HE IS CHARGED WITH ALL OF THE MURDERS.

COUNSEL ASSIGNED BY THE COURT

THE PLEA OF THE DEFENSE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At 1 o'clock to-day Antoine Probst, the murderer of the Dearing family, was brought into Court and placed in the dock. Although the fact of his being brought up could not possibly have been known to but very few persons, yet hardly had the van stopped at the door of the Court House, and the prisoner emerged, when an immense crowd gathered, filling the Court Room, and blocking up all approaches to it.

The windows of the Court House were filled with faces anxiously seeking to obtain a glimpse of the fiend. He sat in the dock perfectly unmoved, not in the least discomposed, nor exhibiting the slightest manifestation of concern.

He was dressed in his convict suit, with the addition of a dark cloth coat. He remained during the entire proceedings with his eyes fixed a few paces in front of him, and never turned them, unless to answer some question propounded by the Court interpreter, Mr. Theodore Eden, or his counsel, John A. Wolbert and John P. O'Neil.

Before the bills of indictment were read the prisoner was asked if he had counsel; he replied in the negative. Judge Allison then directed the interpreter to ask him whether he desired counsel; the prisoner replied that he did not care about any, but subsequently in answer to a question stated that if the Court chose to assign him counsel he would interpose no objections.

The face of the prisoner is somewhat changed since he was first arrested. He has become what is very generally termed "lantern-jawed." Two streaks or furrows are visible on either side of his nose, extending down to his mouth; his face has also a careworn expression, indicating that his lonely hours in the prison cell are not spent entirely without pangs of a guilty conscience or touches of remorse.

When George W. Moore, the Clerk of the Court, was about reading the different bills of indictment, eight in number, charging him with the murder of the entire Dearing family, the prisoner was requested to stand up and hold up his right hand, which he did, without any hesitation, still keeping his eyes fixed on vacancy, a short distance in front of him. When he raised his right hand, the fact of the missing thumb on that hand was plainly observable, and created a slight murmur throughout the Court room.

The prisoner, by direction of his counsel, made no reply to the Clerk of the Court, when asked, at the termination of the reading of each indictment, whether he was guilty or not guilty. His counsel, however, asked, at the end of each reading, a stay in the proceedings until Monday next.

When the prisoner was removed from the Court room the crush was terrible, on the part of the (by the thousands) persons congregated around the Court building. When he was placed in the prison van and driven off he was followed by the curses and execration of the excited populace, many of whom longed for the application of Lynch law.

The District Attorney, Hon. William B. Mann then said:—

May it please the Court, the Grand Inquest, inquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia, have presented eight bills of indictment, charging Antoine Probst with the murder of Christopher Dearing, Julia Dearing, John Dearing, Thomas Dearing, Ann Dearing, Emily Dearing, Elizabeth Dolan, and Cornelius Carey.

And I now ask that the prisoner be arraigned on these bills of indictment.

The President Judge then directed the interpreter of the Court to inquire of the prisoner if he had any counsel.

Probst replied, through the interpreter, that he had not.

The Court then directed the inquiry to be put whether he desired the Court to assign him counsel.

The answer was that he did not desire any counsel—that he did not wish to have any defense at all.

The President Judge then said that—"Still it was right and proper that the prisoner should have counsel to defend him, and the Court would therefore assign Messrs. John P. O'Neill and John A. Wolbert."

Probst here said that he desired such counsel as the Court would assign him.

John P. O'Neill, Esq., one of the counsel assigned to the prisoner, was then sent for. He was then actually engaged in the District Court, Judge Stroud, in the trial of a case, and knew nothing of his assignment until he was sent for.

He came into Court, and being informed of the grave duty assigned to him, stated that he would faithfully discharge the duty assigned to him by the Court, and would to the best of his ability as an officer of this Court perform the duties of his office.

John A. Wolbert, Esq., who also had been sent for, having no knowledge of the duty assigned to him by the Court, here came in, and stated that while the order of the Court had taken him by surprise, and while the duty was not, under the circumstances, a pleasant nor an enviable one, yet he would endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties of his position.

The Presidential Funeral Car.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Secretary of War has finally consented to the sale of the Presidential Funeral Car to Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President, and General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, who tenders its use to his company for the accommodation of officers on special occasions. It will leave New York in a few days for the West, with several Government Directors, who go out to examine the condition of the work on the road.

The Powers of United States Assessors.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—Judge Smalley, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision in relation to the powers of the United States assessors. He decided, in the case of Thomas Brown, of this city, that an assessor has no right to review any assessment made by him, and which has been transmitted to the Collector and paid, and that any proceeding under such assessor's authority is a nullity, and without color of law.

Release of C. C. Clay.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18.—C. C. Clay was released this morning on parole.

—A wealthy St. Louis young lady has eloped with a negro minstrel.

—"Talk of ethereal Spring," says the Boston Post, quite smartly, "we call it diptherial."

FIRE AT TITUSVILLE, PA.

Great Destruction of Property.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED INCENDIARIES

Loss of 300,000 Dollars.

RELEASE OF C. C. CLAY FROM PRISON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 18.—A fire broke out at 1½ o'clock this morning, in a small frame building at the corner of Franklin and Short streets, and thence extended in all directions with great rapidity, from the railroad track.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

TITUSVILLE, April 18.—The fire is now sweeping with irresistible force northward. It seems impossible to stay the fury of the flames until raceway is reached.

The following are among the losers:—Dillingham & Coles, machine shop; Union Hotel, Railroad Hotel, National Hotel, Buffalo Dining Saloon, Adam Good's foundry and machine works, Muller & Michert's grocery, Olmsted & Jewhurt's paint and oil store, Granger, Tuttle & Co.'s grocery and feed store, Mueller's cigar and tobacco factory, William Schew's grocery, Brown & Barrows' stove and hardware store, meat market and shoe store, Smill's grocery, and various other minor buildings.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

TITUSVILLE, April 18.—The fire has at last been brought under subjection.

McMullen & Bryan's foundry, the Petroleum Hotel, John Sacke & Sons' machine shop, and the bakery north of the foundry, are the only buildings left on Franklin street, between the raceway and the railroad.

Two parties have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the fire.

The total loss is estimated at $300,000.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Senate.

Mr. Doolittle called up a resolution to appropriate $127,785 to enable the President to carry out the treaties with the Indian tribes on the Upper Missouri and Upper Platte, which was passed.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for the proceedings of a military board recently assembled at St. Louis in relation to brevet appointments in the regular army.

Mr. Wilson called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the admission of Colorado.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Patterson (N. H.) the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of James G. Clark, and the bill came before the House for consideration. It appropriates $6986·96 for services as Acting Charge d'Affaires at Brussels, from June, 1857, to September, 1853. The report was read and the bill passed.

Mr. Paine (Wisconsin) presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking the assent of Congress to the change in the route of the land grant railroad from Portage to Bagdad, and thence to Lake Superior, and asking a grant of lands to aid in the construction of so much of the Portage and Superior Railroad as extends from Fond du Lac to Ripon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.) introduced a bill for the relief of Commodore J. C. Carter. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Burleigh (Dakotah Territory) introduced a bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the city of Yankton to the western line of the State of Minnesota, in the Territory of Dakotah. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also, a bill to amend the Agricultural College act. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, being the call of committees for reports, resuming the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions to $4000, and of the chief clerk of the Pension Office to $2500. The pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Perham (Maine) yesterday, to strike out the second section of the bill increasing the salaries of the Chief Examiners. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) spoke against the general principle of increasing salaries.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) supported the proposition to increase the salary of the Commissioner, but thought the salary of the clerks should not exceed $2000.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) contended that the same argument justifying an increase of salary to the Commissioner of Pensions would apply also to the heads of Bureaus.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Hale, Benjamin, Farnsworth, Stevens, Perham, and Chandler.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill) said that if there were any vacancies from resignations on account of deficient salaries, he wanted to have notice of them, for there were plenty of persons in Illinois ready to take the offices at the present salaries.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said that there were some resignations in consequence of insufficient salaries. The Attorney-General was unable to command the requisite talent at the present salaries, and unless provision was made for increasing them that shop would not be able to keep open much longer.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and resulted in yeas 58, nays 63. So the bill was rejected.

From Maine.

BELFAST, Me., April 18.—To-day's *Progressive Age* says, on authority of W. G. Heitborn, State Treasurer, that the Senate bill $10,000,000 additional National Bank capital for New England, reserves $1,500,000 for the nine remaining State Banks of Maine.

A new Custom House Office is just established at Stockton in this district, and Captain M. M. Partridge has been appointed Deputy Collector.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 119; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central bonds, 101; New York Central, 93½; Missouri 6s, 74; Erie, 74½; Western Union, 54; United States Coupons, 1881, 105½; 1862, 104½; Ten-forties, 92½; Treasury Notes, 100½@101; Gold, 126¾.

BUFFALO April 18.—Five thousand bbls. Flour sold here yesterday on a speculative demand. There is but little Wheat in the market.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Flour has an advancing tendency; the supply is scarce and the higher grades have advanced 50c. Wheat has an advancing tendency; there is none on hand at market prices, which are nominal. Corn has an advancing tendency; yellow, 84; white, 85@86. Oats firm at 62c. Provisions are dull. Sugar steady. Whisky dull at $2·25 for Western.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed. 4 8 rp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Gold opens at 126¾. Exchange has advanced to 108. Government stocks are in demand at full rates. Railways are active. Money is easy at 5@6 per cent.

The strike of the car-drivers still continues to the great inconvenience of the public. Neither the employers nor the employed seem willing to make any concessions whatever. New drivers are being employed by the companies; but so many threats are made against them by the strikers that few can be induced to do a full day's work. It requires almost the entire police force of the city to keep the peace in the vicinity of the railroad depots and along the various routes, and the companies dare not attempt to run their cars at night. It is said that legal measures will be taken this morning to prevent the companies employing drivers who have not been residents of the city for six months, and also to compel them to run their cars regularly. A large meeting of citizens was held in Eighth avenue last evening for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the drivers.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Ingraham presiding, yesterday rendered judgment of $100,576·65 against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, with interest on $74,834·66 from the 10th of April inst. The action is entitled the New York and New Haven Railroad Company vs Robert Schuyler and others, and is one of the many suits which grew out of the Schuyler frauds perpetrated several years ago upon the stockholders of that company and many others. This particular case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and by that tribunal sent back to the Special Term for the purpose of finally disposing of some of the questions involved. The above named judgment is in favor of Ketchum & Bement, two of the defendants.

An important suit for slander was on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice Bockes and a jury. The action is entitled August Rosenthal vs Myer Rosenblatt. It is alleged that the defendant called the plaintiff a "thief," and said "he has stolen $1000 worth of goods and $1000 worth of notes too." For these slanderous words plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of $5000. The case was submitted to the jury, who had not agreed when the Court adjourned. For plaintiff, Messrs. Chatfield and Brown; for defendant, ex-Recorder James M. Smith.

Mr. Justice Mason, at present holding the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II, in this city, yesterday rendered an important decision in regard to the liability of the Croton Aqueduct Board to pay inspectors, laborers, etc., for services performed under what is called the McCool & Warnock Contract in the repairing of streets. The judgment is for the plaintiff, with costs, and although for a comparatively small amount, it is important when it is considered that there are several hundred other employes under the same contract, awaiting the result of this suit of Eagan against the city.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to the Captains of Police, directing them to make a report of every place in their respective precincts where intoxicating liquors are sold, giving full and particular descriptions of the conduct of each. This report is intended to give the Board of Excise sufficient data for future action.

Capt. Bowen G. Lord, of the Sanitary Police, reports that during the week ending yesterday he received 728 complaints of nuisances, served 780 notices for abatement, cleaned 553 sinks, and removed 1555 loads of night soil, 157 dead animals, and 30,580 pounds of unsound meat and fish from the city limits.

Registrar Harris, of the Health Department, reports that during the week ending April 14, 441 persons died in this city. Of these 117 were men, 93 women, 117 boys, and 117 girls.

Several cases of disease supposed to be ship fever have been discovered in Brooklyn, E. D., by which several deaths have occurred.

The case of Sureau Lamirande, a Frenchman, who is charged with having absconded with seven hundred thousand francs, the property of the Bank of France, was expected to come up for hearing yesterday, under the Extradition law, before Commissioner Betts. It appears that Lamirande is detained in the hands of the Sheriff of New York, at the suit of the bank in a civil action in one of the State courts; but as the bank is also the party who has prosecuted him criminally, it is likely there will be no difficulty in handing the defendant over to the United States authorities, to be dealt with according to the terms of the Extradition treaty.

Commissioner Osborn took evidence yesterday in the case of the United States against several seamen who, it is alleged, had mutinied on board the ship *Tanjore* while on the voyage from Hong Kong to New York. According to the testimony, the affair turned out to be rather a serious one, the captain having been obliged to fire upon the seamen for the purpose of restoring order. The examination will be resumed on Thursday.

An important trial is now pending in the United States Court in Brooklyn, before Judge Benedict, in which George S. Howe, et al., owners of the ship *Margaret Evans*, are plaintiffs, and the owners of the steamboat *Bridgeport* are defendants. It is a case of collision during a fog, in which the steamer sunk the ship. The owners of the latter claim $14,318 damages.

A pickpocket named Rutherford was arrested in the act of plying his nimble fingers in Park Row yesterday, and committed.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, yesterday, a discussion on the subject of trichinæ was the feature of the occasion, the majority of the disputants believing the disease to be caused by the use of pork in a raw or parboiled state, although no definite conclusion was arrived at. An improved hand fanning-mill, patented by Mr. George Leech, was exhibited.

FULTON.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

BREAKING INTO A CANDY STAND.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Charles Smith, colored, was charged with an attempt to break open a confectionery stand, with intent to steal. Smith said that he was on his way home from a saloon, and at the time of his arrest was striking at the lock with a brick, only as a signal to some friends near by that he was ready to go home. This being about 2 o'clock at night, seemed a strange noise to an officer, who heard it at that late hour, and he proceeded to the place whence the sound came, and so caught our dark friend in this dark predicament.

The jury seemed to think that this was rather an announcement that Smith was about to plunge into a bed of candies, cakes, etc., the property of another, than a sign that he was ready to enjoy a sweet nap in his own bed of feathers, and accordingly rendered a verdict of guilty.

CHARGE OF LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Philip Schlegel was charged with the larceny of two thousand dollars as bailee, the property of Peter Gloherty. Gloherty said that when he was a sick soldier, in the hospital at Twenty-second and Market streets, he gave this money to Schlegel to keep for him until he came from the army. When he demanded the money, he says he could get nothing from Schlegel; but other testimony seemed to falsify this statement, and as Schlegel was proven to be an honest, upright man, he was acquitted.

ACQUITTED.

Henry Scharwall was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon George Schello. Schello, having no ticket to a ball given by "The Seven Wise Men," wished to go in to see a man, and was given a half hour's time. At the expiration of the prescribed time he was requested to pay fifty cents or go out, both of which requests he refused to comply with. He was then put out of the house. He considered this a gross assault and battery, but the jury differed slightly with him, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Apr. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	68	80 sh Penn R.......	56½
$3000 Pa 1st m 6s....	95	10 sh do.........	56½
$2000 Pa Wr Loan.....	100	10 sh do....d bill	55½
$2000 C & A 6s, 89..	85	5 sh Lehigh Nav ..	55
100 sh Big M't'n..b30	5½	100 sh Susq Can...b30	15½
100 sh do.....b30	5½	100 sh do......Sat	15½
100 sh Ph & E.... 2d	32½	100 sh do.......b5	15½
100 sh do.......b5	32½	15 sh do.........	15½
54 sh do.......b5	32½	100 sh do b5	15½
470 sh Cata.......b5	40	100 sh do.........	15
100 sh Catawissa pf..	29½	100 sh Hestonv...b30	42
100 sh do......s10	29½	100 sh Reading...b30	51½
100 sh do.........	29½	200 sh do.........	51½
100 sh do.........	29½	1200 sh Curtin.......	½
100 sh do.........	29½	100 sh N Y & Mid..b30	7½
100 sh do......s10	29½	100 sh N Penna...b10	39½
100 sh Maple Sh.. b30	3		

SECOND BOARD

$850 U S 7-30s. July	101	100 sh Curtin........	½
$150 do June...	101	100 sh Cata pf....b30	29½
600 sh NY & Mid....	7½	300 sh do.....s30	29½
300 sh do.........	7½	100 sh Phil & Erie...	32½
400 sh do.....b30	7½	200 sh do.......b5	32½
100 sh Big Mtn......	5	200 sh do.........	32½
100 sh do.........	5	200 sh do b30	32½
12 sh Cam & Am..	118	200 sh do.......s5	32½
6 sh do.........	118	65 sh Norrist'n R....	55½
9 sh do.........	118		

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

THE COBBLER'S SECRET.

A waggish cobbler, once in Rome,
Put forth a proclamation,
That he'd be willing to disclose
For a due consideration,
A secret which the cobbling world
Could ill afford to lose—
The way to make, in one short day,
A hundred pair of shoes.

From every quarter to the sight
There ran a thousand fellows,
Tanners, cobblers, boot-men, shoe-men,
Jolly leather sellers,
All redolent of beer and smoke,
And cobbler's wax and hides;
Each fellow pays his thirty pence,
And calls it cheap besides.

Silence! the cobbler enters,
And casts around his eyes,
Then curls his lip—the rogue! then frowns,
And then looks wondrous wise.
"My friends," he says, "'tis simple quite,
The plan that I propose;
And every one of you, I think,
Might learn it if you chose.

"A good sharp knife is all you need
In carrying out my plan;
So easy is it none can fail,
Let him be child or man,
To make a hundred pair of shoes?
Just go back to your shops,
And take a hundred pair of boots,
And cut off all the tops!"

M. Drouyn de Lhuys and his Wife.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post.

There is scarcely any French name more familiar to the American public at the present moment than that of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The following lively sketch of his wife, which I translate from *Le Soleil* of Paris, may be interesting to your readers:—

"Mademoiselle Mathilde de Saint Criey had received that healthy and somewhat austere education by which old families prepared their daughters in former times for the duties rather than for the pleasures which they were to encounter in life. It was left in those days to the husband to introduce the woman whom he had married to something else than the bustle and responsibilities of married life. The bride entered her home as housekeeper. It was for the husband to introduce her to the world and its gayeties. At the present day, the child, bewildered by balls and theatres, watering places and travel, already weary of the world and its demands, wakes up some fine morning in marriage to learn that gold pieces do not coin themselves, that there is a bottom to the deepest purse, and that butter is at an exorbitant price.

"When Madame Drouyn de Lhuys left the great and melancholy *hotel de province* where her childhood had slipped away, to follow her husband, then Secretary of Legation at Madrid, the world was delighted with this young woman, who appeared to find it so beautiful, so good, so charming; it was pleased with her for the keen and graceful joy which she showed at its festivities; but what the world, all the world at least, did not know, was the pure charity, the exquisite kindness, the severe economy of the young woman with so frank and gay a laugh.

"Much has been said of the fortune of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. When he had been seen in certain circumstances, and at times when he regarded himself as discharging a duty, sacrifice so easily the most lucrative positions, it has been said:—'Is it not strange; he is so rich!' The truth is, that this fortune would excite a contemptuous laugh from a simple banker. It is, besides, all invested in real estate, which diminishes the income from it. But it is a settled principle of M. Drouyn de Lhuys that his position forbids him all interest in any industrial enterprise, all property in speculative stocks. He has consequently often needed the economy, the adroitness of the domestic woman, of the housekeeper who concealed herself in the fine lady, in order to maintain the rank and to continue the charities from which M. Drouyn de Lhuys, even as a private individual, could not withdraw.

"They are, perhaps, rarer than we think—those graceful figures, whose dazzling toilets and brilliant costumes the newspapers publish, but whose charity, whose domestic virtues, remain unknown when they are not slandered.

"As I have mentioned the name of one of the greatest and most eminent of French women, let me relate an anecdote which paints very well the affectionate tenderness, the thoughtful care which she shows in saving from all anxiety, all worry, so far as it is possible for her to do so, him whose name she is so happy and so proud to bear.

"It was during the Eastern war, at the moment of the negotiations and conferences in which M. Drouyn de Lhuys played so important a part. The minister had just been informed that one of his oldest friends had been sadly wounded in his affections. At the moment of leaving for the Council, he wrote him a letter full of feeling and of friendship, and carried it to Madame de Lhuys, that she might add also a few lines in her own hand. After a quarter of an hour, suprised at not seeing the missive returned, he went to his wife and was astonished to find her standing before a window, and counterdrawing a paper. An inkstand had been overturned on to the letter, and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, to avoid compelling her husband, whom she knew to be very busy, to rewrite his letter, was trying to rewrite his letter, was trying to counterdraw the firm and clear handwriting of the minister."

Paris, March, 1866.

Mazzini and the Italian Parliament.

M. Erdan, the Naples correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, writing to that paper on the 27th ultimo, says:—

'Under date London, March 2, twenty days before the vote of the Chamber, Mazzini sent to a friend at Palermo his surrender of the seat to which he had just been elected at Mazzini. This letter contains two essential parts—a criticism of the sentence hanging over the head of Mazizina, and the reasons which prevent him from taking his seat in Parliament. 'Citizens of Messina:—With a thoroughly Sicilian firmness of will,' he writes, 'you have entered a generous protest against the iniquitous and absurd sentence which condemns me to death for having attempted, in advance of others, the work of the unity of the country; iniquitous, because it condemns in me what the condemning monarchy accepts as its fundamental principle and the basis of its power; absurd, because this condemnation remains though the Sarodinan kingdon has ceased to exist.'

"Mazzini next declares that, whether admitted or not by the Chamber, he can in no case accept the seat offered him, because he is a Republican. 'Thirty years ago I swore fidelity to Italy, united and republican. I kept silent respecting the second part of my fidelity, upon seeing the whole country differ in opinion, and wish to make a trial in a different direction. I did not renounce my vow. I seconded, as far as I deemed right, and to the extent of my power, whatever would tend to solve the first half of the problem (that is the united Italy), but without ever changing, as others did (Crispi, etc.), into an absolute principle (adhesion to the monarchy), what could only be for us all a temporary basis of experiment. I carried abnegation so far as even to point out to the monarchy the glorious and relatively easy paths that it might follow in order to arrive at unity; but I never retracted my early vow; I contracted no fresh engagement which could hamper it.

"I did not abdicate the liberty of mind and spirit before a hypothesis. And now that, for me at least, the experiment has been tried and without fruit; now that the monarchy, in open violation of the plebiscites, accepts by Florence, as metropolis, on the one hand, a convention which sanctions the existence in Italy of two temporal sovereignties, and on the other hand disorganizes an army which, with sacrifices that have ruined the finances, had been organized for the purpose of emancipating Venice, I could not, and you would not wish me, to be false to my former vow by swearing fidelity to the monarchy and a constitution anterior to the national life of Italy, of which it is not and cannot be the formulary. More than ever convinced, therefore, that the institution by which the country is governed is incapable of making Italy united, free, prosperous, and great, as you and I understand it, I should, in taking the oath, give an example of political immorality to my fellow-countrymen, and be eternally oppressed by remorse. JOSEPH MAZZINI."

This letter, as before mentioned, is dated London, March 2. It reached Mazzini's friend at Palermo on the 10th. That friend, Signor Bagnasco, declares that Mazzini requested him to publish it at once, but that after consulting with various persons he resolved to wait the decision of Parliament. Three days after the vote of that body, viz., on the 23d of March, the letter appeared in the *Precursore* of Palermo.

—Colonel Weir, formerly in command of the post of St. Louis, has been arrested by the State Adjutant-General of Kansas, on a charge of embezzlement of public property. The offense consisted in attempting to turn over to a company at Kansas City, certain arms belonging to the State, and in the hands of the Wyandotte Militia.

Curious Wills.

Some who in life would not have given a cup of water to a beggar, by their wills leave enormous sums to charities, to secure for themselves a kind of posthumous admiration. Others allow not their resentment to sleep with them in the grave, but leave behind them wills which excite the bitterest feelings and animosities among the surviving relatives. Some wills are remarkable for their conciseness and perspicuity; others for their unprecedented shapes and curious contents. One man provides for a college, another for a cat; one gives a legacy to provide bread and herring to the poor in Lent, and kid gloves to the minister; while others provide for bull-baiting, the welfare of maid-servants, and the promotion of matrimony. John Hudge has kept his name out of oblivion by giving twenty shillings a year to a poor man to go about the parish church of Trysull during the sermon to keep people awake and dogs out of the church. Henry Greene, of Melbourne, Derbyshire, gave his property for providing green waistcoats for four poor women every year, such waistcoats to be lined with green galloon lace. In the same neighborhood, and inspired by a similar feeling, Thomas Gray provided grey waistcoats and grey coats. John Nicholson, stationer of London, was so attached to his family name that the bulk of his property was given in charity for the support and maintenance of such poor persons in England as should appear to be of the name of Nicholson. David Martinett, of Calcutta, while giving directions to his executor, said:—"As to this fulsome carcase, having already seen enough of worldly pomp, I desire nothing relative to it to be done, only its being stowed away in my old green chest to save expenses." He then bequeathed to one man all the debts he owed, and to another his sincerity.

A Lancashire gentleman, in the last century, having given his body to the worms of the family vault, bequeathed an ounce of modesty to the authors of the London *Journal and Free Briton*, giving as his reason for the smallness of the legacy, that he was "convinced that an ounce will be found more than they'll ever make use of." Another testator, after having stated at great length in his will the number of obligations he was under, bequeathed to his benefactor ten thousand—here the leaf turned over, and the legatee turning to the other side, found the legacy was 10,000 thanks. A testator, who evidently intended to thwart his relations, and be a benefactor to the lawyers, gave to certain persons "as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area enclosed by the centre of oscillation of the earth in a revolution round the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun 21,600 semi-diameters of the earth from it." An uncle left in his will eleven silver spoons to his nephew, adding:—"If I have not left him the dozen, he knows the reason." The fact was, the nephew had some little time before stolen the twelfth spoon from his relative. Sir Joseph Jekyll left his fortune to pay the national debt. When Lord Mansfield heard of this he said:—"Sir Joseph was a very good man and a good lawyer, but his bequest was a very foolish one; he might as well have attempted to stop the middle arch of Blackfriar's bridge with his full-bottomed wig!" Lord Pembroke gave "nothing to Lord Say, which legacy I give him because I know he will bestow it on the poor;" and then, after giving other equally peculiar legacies, he finished with "item. I give up the ghost." Dean Swift's character was exemplified in his will. Among other things he bequeathed to Mr. John Grattan, of Clonmethan, a silver box, "in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth called pigtail." The celebrated Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, left Pitt £10,000 for "the noble defense he had made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country." A somewhat similar bequest was not long ago made to Mr. Disraeli. Bacon left a will appointing six executors, but no property except his name and memory, which he bequeathed to "men's charitable speeches, to foreign nations, and the next ages." Lord Clarendon had nothing to leave his daughter but his executor's kindness; and Lord Nelson left neither a will of real nor personal estate behind him, although he bequeathed his adopted daughter to the beneficence of his country. Milton's will was nuncupative—that is, by word of mouth—he being blind at the time he made it. Shakespeare's was made in regular form; so was Byron's. Chatterton's will was a very strange one, consisting of a mixture of levity, bitter satire and actual despair, announcing a purpose of self-destruction. Others wrote their wills in verse, and, as a specimen, we will give that of William Jacket, of the parish of Islington, which was proved in 1787, when no witnesses were required to a will of personal estate:—

I give and bequeath,
When I'm laid underneath,
To my two loving sisters most dear,
The whole of my store,
Which God's goodness has granted me here.
And that none may prevent
This my will and intent.
Or occasion the least of law racket,
With a solemn appeal,
I confirm, sign, and seal
This, the act and deed of Will Jacket.

Some wills contain a kind of autobiography of the testator, as well as his thoughts and opinions. Such was the will of Napoleon, which gave a handsome legacy to the wretch Cantillion, "who had as much right to assassinate that oligarchist, the Duke of Wellington, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena." Such also was Sir William Petty's, which states, with a certain amount of self pride, that "at the full age of 15, I had obtained the Latin, French, and Greek tongues," and at 20 years of age, "had gotten up threescore pounds with as much mathematics as any of my age were known to have."

The Ring.

GATHERING OF SPORTING MEN AT PATERSON, N. J.

A large party of sporting men left this city yesterday afternoon, and took the Erie train for Paterson, N. J., where it was rumored that an "off-hand match" was to be consummated between a prominent heavy weight and an aspirant for the honors of the ring. On reaching their destination, however, the visitors were somewhat disappointed when they ascertained that there was little or no prospect of a mill, the unknown gentleman having failed to come to time, his non-appearance resulting in the forfeiture of a small amount of money which had been placed in the hands of a stakeholder. But the residents of Paterson had no reason to complain of the presence of the New Yorkers, Mr. Harry Hill furnishing them last evening with a most pleasing entertainment. One of the town halls was well filled by an audience assembled to enjoy the features of a most diversified programme, which comprised a number of comic songs, some negro melodies and dances, for which little Dick Hill was loudly applauded, a series of exercises with Kenoe's thirty-eight pound clubs, swung to and fro with matchless grace by Mr. Hill, and a few set-tos. Messrs. Izzy Lazarus and Birch and Dooney Harris and Morris Phelan were the exponents of the manly art of self-defense, and the science they displayed was productive of much favorable criticism.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HARD ON MCCLELLAN.—A gentleman who has just returned to this city from a tour of the German States, says, among other things "rich and rare," that he had the good fortune to see General George B. McClellan, formerly a resident on the Potomac, who had taken up his winter quarters at Dresden. It was currently reported by the citizens of that city, and confidently believed throughout the rest or Germany, that the General would "advance in the spring as soon as the roads got dry." He further says that he knows it was McClellan, for he saw him stick his head out of a coach window.—*Cleveland Leader.*

DON'T LIKE NEGROES IN THE OMNIBUSES.—The Richmond *Examiner* is savage because the white ladies and gentlemen of Richmond have had the indignity and insult put upon them of negroes riding in the street omnibuses of the line from Brook avenue to Rocketts, and calls upon the proprietors of the line for an explanation.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware, a quarter of a mile east of Kenton, a station on the Maryland and Delaware Rail road, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county.

At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares. A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassement to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

Price, $16,000; one-half cash.

Address HENRY JOHNS,
4 11wfml2t* Kenton, Delaware.

FOR SALE,

To close an Estate, A BEAUTIFUL LOT, at the S. E. corner of FORTIETH AND LOCUST Streets, West Philadelphia, close to St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

Would make a fine location for a large mansion, or could be divided into smaller lots, having three fronts.

C. M. S. LESLIE,
4 16 10t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FOUR-Story Stone Mill, with valuable water-power, and two stone dwelling-houses, with forty-three acres of ground, on the Wissahickon creek, known as Heil's Mill. Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street. 4 17 6t*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No. 142 N TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 3 s0

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

5 4 § CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

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ICE COMPANY.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:

Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;

WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrplm

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,

ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,

Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.

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The public are invited to call and examine.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including

GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS,
CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.

JUCUNDA—OUR No 700 STRAWBERRY.

The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,

AGRICULTURIST,

And all other desirable kinds

Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.

Price List free of charge.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents.

J. KNOX,
3 21wfm No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—Having commenced the manufacture of

THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER

IN

PHILADELPHIA,

we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.

Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.

DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them.

J. KNOX,
No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
Liberal discount made to dealers. 3 21 wim

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil warranted not to gum or chill. $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 § No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 6m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5·20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH' JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

3 30§

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivaled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 lm*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 FINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

NOW OPEN,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

LAMA SHAWLS,

SILK AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.

LAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS AND BORNOUS.

LATEST STYLES [4 13 5trp

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACKS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 50c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GORED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

115 NEW LOTS OF GOODS OPENED THIS WEEK, AT 115

W. H. EARLY'S

No. 115 N. NINTH Street.

Heavy Dice Pattern Hand Loom Table Linen, only 80 cents

White Linen Towels, $2·25 per dozen

White Linen Towels, trimmed, $2·75 per dozen.

White Linen Huck, for Toweling, 31 cents per yard.

Half Bleached Huck, for Toweling, 22 and 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Valencia, Mozambique, and De Laines, 25 cents.

Silk Embroidered Polka Dot Mohair, 37½ cents.

One case yard wide English Chintz, 23 cents.

5 dozen Men's Bro Half-Hose, regularly made, 45 cents. 4 14 6trp

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—

A new lot of Bonnet Ribbons.
No. 4 and 5 Corded Edge Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
A new lot of Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

White Piques, 75, 90, and $1 00 a yard.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 55 up to 80.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Large Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
White Brilliantes, an auction lot, 35 cents, very cheap.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Lancaster Quilts.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Best Bleached Muslins in the city at 25 cents.
Very heavy yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 31½ cents.
Best makes Bleached Muslins.
Heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 24 cts per yard.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, one bale All-wool Flannels, 33 cents per yard.
Fine quality all-wool and Domet Flannels.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Linen Napkins, very cheap, $2 38, $2 45, $2·50, $2 60, $2·75 and $3 00 per dozen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Handsome Damask Towels, 75, 87½, and $1·00.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, from 30 cents up to $1·40 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 16

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS!

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [8 31 1m

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUSY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

HAVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, bought at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to sell them at a

GREAT REDUCTION

From the prices early in the season.

$5 CHENE SILKS REDUCED TO $3·50.
$5 FIGURED CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$3 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$4 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$3·75 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$3 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $2·25.
$4 BLACK TAFFETAS REDUCED TO $3.
$4 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $3·50.
$3·50 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·75.
$3·25 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·50.
BLACK SILKS $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
$1·12 6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO 87½c.
$1·50 6-4 BLACK QEEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO $1·25.
90c. 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 75c.
$1·12 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents
$1·25 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO $1.
$1·00 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents.
$1·25 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 1.
$1·00 PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES REDUCED TO 75 cents
87c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 50c.
62c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 31c.

And other qualities and varieties of Dress Goods at equally *low prices.*

H. STEEL & SON,

4 17 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7;
and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.

SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC

PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

ETHER VS. CHLOROFORM.

The use of chloroform as an anæsthetic was ately discussed in the Paris Academy of Science, n a paper by Dr. Petrequin, of Lyons. He favors the use of ether, and shows that the former inconveniences attending its use have been obviated. Dr. Petrequin says:—

These inconveniences were removed by the etherizing bag, invented by a physician of Lyons, and also by the improved methods devised for obtaining ether perfectly pure. At present the operation of etherizing proceeds in a most satisfactory manner. The patient lies in a horizontal posture, with his head slightly raised in order to prevent his swallowing any ether; about twenty-four grammes of ether are poured at once on the sponges of the bag; the patient is directed to inhale copiously; the orifice of the bag is then closed, and the dose of ether doubled. The patient's eyes are carefully bandaged, and the profoundest silence is observed: in this way anæsthesia is promptly obtained without agitation. It is easy to prevent accidents by closely observing the circulation and breathing. In general the pulse is first accelerated, then becomes regular again; were it to become concentrated, irregular, or low, the inhalations should be stopped, and air administered. As to the breathing, it is at first subdued, but soon becomes complete. If it were to become difficult or interrupted, the apparatus should be removed and the fan used. In this way there has not been a single death at Lyons by etherization for the last fourteen years, while, according to Dr. Velpeau's own showing, the use of chloroform is never unaccompanied by danger.

To this paper Dr. Velpeau replied that there had indeed been a few deaths by chloroform, but it was not quite certain that there had been none by ether. At all events, he (Dr. Velpeau) had for the last fifteen years been administering chloroform to several thousand patients, and had never seen any die from that cause.

"THE TRIDESCOPE."

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, at the Institute of France, Dr. Jules Cloquet presented a very interesting optical instrument, called a "Tridescope" by its inventor, M. R. Houdin, and by means of which the spectator may see deeply into the interior of his own eyes, and follow the movements which take place during the process of vision. This new discovery will be of great service to oculists by enabling them to study the different and numerous maladies which affect the interior of the eye and injure the sight. The Academy referred the instrument and the paper which accompanied it to MM. Becquerel and Foucault for examination.

UTILIZING MARSHES.

The Paris Acclimatization Society has published in its last bulletin a report from Dr. Sace on the means of utilizing the marshes which still cover so large a portion of Central and Northern Europe, and produce scarcely anything but rushes and peat. According to the author of the notice, that end might be attained by sowing them with Canada rice and importing a certain number of beavers. Canada rice, which was brought into notice some years ago, is known to botanists as *zizania aquatica*. It has the appearance and qualities of rye, and differs from that grain solely in preferring a marshy soil. While green, it makes excellent food for cattle, and when the corn is ripe, it supplies excellent straw. The grain itself may be eaten boiled like rice, or may be ground and made into bread.

As for the beaver, which would give good meat and admirable furs, it would remain most readily in those marshes. This animal, which lives on grass and the bark of trees, formerly existed in all the European streams, but has long since been everywhere destroyed, except on a few points of the Rhine and the Vistula. The result of this war of extermination is that European furriers annually send large sums to America to purchase beaver-skins which might be produced at home almost without cost, by keeping these animals in a half-domesticated state in the marshes, after first planting the latter with willows, alders, beeches, poplars, and other soft-wooded trees, the bark of which is the beaver's favorite food. Like Canada rice, these valuable amphibious animals can endure the most rigorous climate. The Berlin and Moscow Societies of Acclimatization have every interest in seconding this attempt, which, if successful, would give a considerable value to an immense extent of land at present producing next to nothing.

AVIATION.

At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from M. Seguin on aerial navigation, or rather *aviation*, as it is termed, because it is founded, not on the principle of a gas lighter than air, but on that of the wings of birds, whose bodies, though heavier than air, are easily conveyed through it. Aviation, therefore, depends on a more or less correct imitation of the mechanical conditions of avial organism.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.

The number of fish provided with an electrical apparatus is not great, being limited to eighteen species of the torpedo, or two of the Gymnotus, two of the Mormyrus, and one of the Malapterurus. M. Charles Robin announces, in a paper addressed to the Paris Academy, that the ray possesses a similar apparatus. Thus there are two kinds of seafish that are decidedly electrical, the torpedo and the ray.

M. Robin's experiments were not of easy execution. The ray is usually caught at an hour's sailing at least from the coast, and it does not live more than twenty minutes out of its element. Owing to its size and shape, it is not easy to keep in a vessel with sea water; nor is it possible to conduct delicate physiological and electrical experiments in a fishing boat; so that for a long time M. Robin's efforts were fruitless. Fortunately the experimental basins now built at Concarneau, under the superintendence of M. Coste, have removed these difficulties. The aquaria at that place are large basins in which the sea water is constantly renewed by the tide, and in which fish may live and multiply under the most advantageous circumstances. Here M. Robin carried on his experiments with a galvanometer, and a sufficient number of electroscopic frogs. Sometimes the ray, when out of the water, makes violent muscular efforts, and flaps its pectoral fins.

During these efforts an electric discharge is scarcely ever obtained, but after a few seconds' rest there comes a succession of small discharges. At other times the fish remains quiet for three or four minutes, and then begins as before to make great exertions, during which the galvanometer and the frogs give no sign of electricity, and then comes a short period of rest, when a few discharges are obtained. In some instances, however, after three or four minutes of rest, the animal suddenly and voluntarily discharges electricity. Discharges may also be obtained by pricking, pinching, or otherwise exciting the fish. But, under whatever circumstances the phenomenon be produced, it is always accompanied by a slight motion of the ocular globes and a contraction of the bronchial cavity, as also by similar contractions of the caudal fins. It is well known that similar motions are observed in the torpedo at the moment of a discharge.

—Postmaster-General Dennison is having printed a postage stamp of the denomination of fifteen cents, which will soon be ready for issue. A stamp of this price, it was found, was greatly needed for the payment of postage on quarter ounce letters for France. On the face of the stamp is a finely executed portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

—Campo Bello Island, an attack on which by the Fenians has been predicted by the sensational papers of New York, is in the Bay of Fundy, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. It is about eight miles in length, by three in breadth, and is a part of the territory of New Brunswick. St. John's, with its rich shipping and commodious harbor, is about forty miles distant from Campo Bello, and can be reached in a few hours by means of steam communication. Directly opposite is the coast of Nova Scotia, thirty-six to forty miles distant, with good harbor for light vessels.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

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GOVERNMENT SALE

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1,200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cal. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates,
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,600 lbs. Patent Lint,
300 " Fine Sponge,
3,000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beet,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals. Goods can be examined two days prior to sale. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.
4 9 11t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold

THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
Captain and A. Q. M.
4 5 19t

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain, viz., about

23,377 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.

The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
4 10 9t

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

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AN ORDINANCE

To Grant Permission to Messrs. Mather and Wormsley to Retain a Wooden Building Already Erected.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be granted to Messrs. Mather and Wormsley to retain a wooden building already erected in the centre of their lot adjoining their stable at their lumber yard, between Fifth and Sixth, and Brown and Coates streets, in the Twelfth Ward, of said city. All ordinances or parts of odinances inconsistent herewith to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, That Messrs. Mather and Wormsley pay into the City Treasury the sum of Twenty-five dollars to pay the expenses of publication of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 17 1t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4744 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Tools.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grindstone.
" 18—20 old Boats.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Shells, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—663 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—306 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old-fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Hoods.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Fragment Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Lot No. 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—1 Cylinder, 10 feet x41½ inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Blocks and Brasses, complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Belts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm-centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 23 feet long and 12½ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crank.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts.
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Collars, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barrels.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LUMBER, TIMBER, ETC., AT THE DISMANTLED FORTS AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.
HEADQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the times and places named below, all of the Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Mess-houses, and other structures belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, in and about the following dismantled forts around Washington.

Also, at same times and places, will be sold for the Engineer Department, the Lumber, Timber, Abattis, etc., connected with each fort respectively.

EAST OF EASTERN BRANCH.

On MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Carroll, eleven Frame Buildings, viz.:

Three Barracks (large size), one Hospital Building, three Officers' Quarters, and four small Buildings of various dimensions.

Also Mess-house and Stable of Stockade.

SAME DAY, at three P. M., at Fort Stanton, four Frame Buildings, viz:—

One Barrack, two Officers' Quarters, one Cookhouse.

Also Stable and Guard-house of Stockade.

NORTH OF POTOMAC.

On TUESDAY, April 24, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Lincoln, fourteen Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, three Officers' Quarters, and two small outbuildings.

Also, two Stables and four Outbuildings (stockade) of various dimensions.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Totten, nine Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Two Barracks, one Mess-house, four Officers' Quarters, and two Outbuildings.

Also, four Officers' Quarters, Guard-house, Stable, and Kitchen (stockade), of various dimensions.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Slocum, twenty-one Frame Buildings, viz:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, five Officers' Quarters, two Hospital Wards, two Surgeons' Quarters, and three small Outbuildings.

Also, one Stable (log).

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fort Stevens, fifteen Frame Buildings, viz:—

Four Barracks, four Mess-houses, four Officers' Quarters, and three small buildings of various dimensions.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Reno, forty-six Frame Buildings, viz:—

Six Barracks, seven Mess-houses, one Headquarters Building, thirteen Officers' Quarters, four Hospital Buildings, two Stables (one large size), one Blacksmith Shop, two Forage Sheds, one Carpenter Shop, one Saddler's Shop, and eight small buildings of various dimensions.

Also twenty-seven buildings of log and stockade, viz.:—

Six Officers' Quarters, three Storehouses, one Stable, six Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, three Mess-rooms, eight small outbuildings of various dimensions.

On MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at Fort Sumner, fifty-four Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Eight Barracks, ten Mess-houses, twenty Officers' Quarters, two Stables (one large size), one Officers' Mess-house, two Hospital Wards, one Hospital Cook-house, one Dead-house, two Surgeons' Quarters, seven small outbuildings of various dimensions.

Also, seventeen buildings of log and stockade, viz:—

Three Stables, one Wash House, three Storehouses, two Officers' Quarters, and eight outbuildings of various dimensions.

These sales embrace a large quantity of timber, lumber, etc., and an excellent opportunity is thus offered to land owners in the vicinity of Washington to secure building and fencing materials convenient to their property.

The military guard will remain upon the premises ten days after date of sale for protection of property, and purchasers (not owners of the land) will be required to remove the buildings, etc., within fifteen days from the date of purchase.

Buildings will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.
4 16 8t

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail.

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 §! No. 114 MARKET Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,

No. 52 North NINTH Street.

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES,

4 5 1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents perglass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed,
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 3 12

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

TEAS, &c.

A NEW INVOICE OF

OOLONG TEAS,

FOR SALE AT THE

Market Street Tea House.

BOYD & CO.,

4 9 mwf1m No. 1142 MARKET Street.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID JAYNE, M. D., LATE OF the City of Philadelphia.

Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement at the office of EDWARD M. PAXSON, one of the Executors, No. 266 S. THIRD Street.

J. WHEATON SMITH,
CHARLES H. ROGERS,
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN M. WHITALL.
Philada., March 27, 1866. [3 28 w6t] Executors.

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM GUETNEY, DEceased, late of United States Navy.

Letters of administration having been granted in the above Estate to GEORGE GUETNEY, all persons having claims against the same will present them to his attorney.

I. H. JOSEPH,
4 11 wfm5t No. 271 S THIRD Street.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paste Brushes, e 3 23m

---

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be use without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 29mw3m

---

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 23m A. BROWN.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton.

ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m

Also, ENGINE HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
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OF

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A. S. ROBINSON'S

SECOND EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

SPLENDID AND VALUABLE

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

OIL PAINTINGS,

In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

ON

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

EVENINGS, APRIL 18 and 19,

At Half-past 7 O'Clock.

The following is a partial List of the names of Artists represented in this important collection:

CALAME.
FICHEL.
MEYER VON BREMEN.
LAURENT DE BUEL.
KOEK KOEK.
STEINIKE.
JACOBSON.
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VAN DIEGHEN.
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VAN LAMPUTTEN.
ROSIER.
ARMFIELD.
KAHN.
SPENCER.
DALBY.
MORRIS.
HASELTINE.
LEICKERT.
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PAUL WEBER.
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ESTABLISHED 1795.

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OIL PAINTINGS, IN ELEGANT ORNAMENTAL GOLD GILT FRAMES.

CATALOGUE

WEDNESDAY EVENING'S SALE.

1—After Greuze. "The Milkmaid."
2—After Greuze. "The Flower Girl."
3—After Murillo. "The Fruit Venders."
4—"Still Life."
5—"Ecce Homo."
6—"Saint Peter."
7—Ramsey. "The Lock."
8—Ramsey. "Landscape—Sheep."
9—James Hamilton. "Niagara Falls."
10—Ream. "Still Life—Peaches."
11—R. H. Reed. "The Little Wonderer."
12—Otter. "Landscape in Delaware county, Pennsylvania."
13—Dibden, London. "Landscape." (Water Color Drawing.)
14—Dibden, London. "View near London." (Water Color Drawing.)
15—Lindell, Berlin. "The Concert."
16—Lindell, Berlin. "The Lecture."
17—E. Botts. "Forest near Windsor, England."
18—Jacoby. "The Harvesters."
19—Moran. "View on the Delaware."
20—S. Devaux, French School. "The Little Pets."
21—After Meyer Von Bremen. "Sleep, Baby, Sleep."
22—After Gerard Dow, Paris. "My Chickens for Sale."
23—Ramsey. "English Cottage."
24—Ramsey. "Companion to English Cottage."
25—Bretems, Munich. "Swiss Town."
26—E. D. Lewis. "Sketch Study from Nature.
27—Paul Weber, Germany. "Chew's Mansion—Germantown."
28—Reed. "Hide and Seek."
29—Dewett. "The Broken Pitcher."
30—Fragneau, Paris. "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone."
31—After Brooke. "The Mother's Dream."
32—After Brooke. "The Believer's Vision."
33—E. D. Lewis. "Sunset in the Catskill Mountains."
34—W. Sheridan Young. "Landscape—Near Germantown."
35—Williams. "Partridge Shooting."
36—W. S. Haseltine, New York. "Newport."
37—W. S. Haseltine, New York. "Companion to No. 36."
38—H. Mulley, Antwerp. "Norwegian Landscape."
39—Lazerge, French School. "Mater del la Rosa."
40—Mario, Paris. "White Grapes."
41—Mario, Paris. "Black Grapes."
42—Fragneau, Paris. "The Morning's Ride."
43—After De Devaux, Paris, "Arabian Steed."
44—After De Devaux, Paris. "Arabian Steed.'
45—James Hamilton. "Coast Scene." (Water Color Drawing.)
46—Bouchez, French School. "The Fisherman—Coast Scene."
47—Reed. "The Poor Boy's Christmas."
48—Leickert, Berlin. "Landscape in Holland."
49—Fragneau, Paris. "Game."
50—"General Washington."
51—"Lady Washington."
52—George Bensell. "Winter Landscape."
53—After Richardson, London. "The Old Ford."
54—After Richardson, London. "The Old Bridge."
55—Ridell, Liverpool. "Cairo."
56—H. J. Bodington, London. "The Village School."
57—H. J. Bodington, London. "The Old Mill."
58—E. D. Lewis. "Lake George."
59—F. Brest, Brussels. "View near Constantinople."
60—After Willems. "L'Accouche."
61—Kruseman Von Ellen, Flemish School. "Twilight Landscape."
62—Von Deighen, Brussels. "Sheep."
63—Von Seben, Dresden. "A Shady Corner."
64—Marcet, Paris. "Landscape, Westphalia, Germany."
65—Kronsey, Paris. "Landscape in Loraine."
66—After Sant. "Shakespeare at the Age of Twelve."
67—After Sant. "Milton at the Age of Twelve."
68—Hains. "Landscape in Bucks County, Pennsylvania."
69—George Bensell. "The Approaching Storm."
70—H. C. Bispham, Philadelphia. "Landscape, with Cattle."
71—E. Moran, Philadelphia. "New York Harbor."
72—Fragneau, Paris. "The Love Letter."
73—After Guido. "Ecce Homo."
74—After Correggio. "Nativity of Christ."
75—Lambnet, Berlin. "Return from the Bath."
76—Richardson, London. "Lake Luzerne."
77—Knaust, Berlin. "Lake Maggiore."
78—Boser, Munich. "The First Snow."
79—After Murillo. "Immaculate Conception."
80—S. J. Ferris, Philadelphia. "The Lilies."
81—Lepotvien, Antwerp. "Marine Boat and Figures."
82—After Rembrandt. "The Duke of Glendon and his Father."
83—After Reidel, Cologne. "Judith."
84—Van Severdonk, Berlin. "Sheep."
85—Van Severdonk, Berlin. "Chickens."
86—Litschauer, Berlin. "Huntsman."
87—Vincent, Brussels. "Road in the Forest."
88—E. L. Henry, New York. "The Road to the White Mountains."
89—After Meyer Von Bremen. "Sleep, Baby, Sleep."
90—After Koek-Koek. "Winter Scene in Holland."

THURSDAY EVENING'S SALE.

91—Grostyne, London. "Landscape—Tyrol."
92—Wilcon, Glasgow. "Landscape—with Figures."
93—Canache. "Saint John." (Old Italian Painting.)
94—Mullen, Paris. "The Mother's Joy."
95—Albert. "Landscape—with Cattle."
96—Wilcox. "The Charter Oak.
97—After Gerome. "Aimee."
98—Wilson, New Jersey. "Dorchester Cattle."
99—Herbert. "Moonlight—Grunewald, Switzerland."
100—F. Duntre, Dusseldorf. "Lake of Thun."
101—Champe. "Blacksmith Shop."
102—T. Duntre, Dusseldorf. "Steamboat Landing—Lake Luzerne."
103—Guido Reni. "Beatrice de Cenci."
104—Van Severdonk, Munich. "Sheep."
105—Van Severdonk, Munich. "Companion to No. 104."
106—Scholtems, Dresden. "The Morning Visit."
107—Armfield, London. "Sportsman's Favorites."
108—Brochardt, Paris. "The Coquette."
109—Baumgartner, Brussels. "Lake of Thun."
110—Baumgartner, Brussels. "Iseathal."
111—After Krausman, Paris. "Trial of Patience."
112—After Krausman, Paris. "The Knitting Lesson."
113—Van Lamputten, Dresden. "Chickens."
114—Schultze, Dusseldorf. "Lake Luzerne."
115—Rossia, Berlin. "The Young Chickens." (Very fine.)
116—Laurent de Buel. "Landscape, with Cattle."
117—Iungheim, Dresden. "Lake of Brientz."
118—Gabe—Paris. "Catching Game."
119—H. A. Koek-koek, Dresden. "Landscape View near Brussels."
120—C. F. de Vogel, Antwerp. "Landscape Scene in Germany."
121—C. F. de Vogel, Antwerp. "Landscape—Companion to No. 120."
122—F. Von Seben, Berlin. "The Bird Catchers."
123—Van Hamme, Berlin. "Interior View—With Figures."
124—F. Duntre, Dusseldorf. "Winter in Germany—The Forge."
125—Thulley. "Fruit."
126—Thulley. "Flowers."
127—After Raphael. "The Holy Family."
128—Brown, New York. "Spring."
129—Brown, New York. "Summer."
130—Brown, New York. "Autumn."
131—Brown, New York. "Winter."
132—De Heem, Old Master. "Flowers."
133—R. H. Reed, Philadelphia. "into Mischief."
134—Thomas Moran, Philadelphia. "Coast of New Brunswick."
135—After Kaulbach. "The Angel of Peace."
136—George F. Bensell, Philadelphia. "Faith."
137—E. D. Lewis, Philadelphia. "Autumn—Lake George."
138—After Constable. "Going to Church."
139—Weinert. "Scene in Devonshire."
140—After Correggio. "Reading Magdaline."
141—Carlo Dolce. "Mater Dolorosa."
142—Armfield, London. "Setter and Pheasant."
143—S. Jacobson, Dusseldorf. "Landscape—Winter Scene."
144—Van Severdonk. "Goats."
145—Van Severdonk. "Sheep."
146—Charles Stewart. "Capture of Plymouth, N. Y." (Original Water Color Drawing.)
147—Van Lamputten. "Landscape—With Chickens."
148—Van Lamputten. "Landscape—With Sheep."
149—After Murillo. "Immaculate Conception."
150—James Hamilton. "Coast Scene."
151—Ream. "Still Life—Apples."
152—After Frost. "Una and the Wood Nymphs."
153—James Hamilton. "Delaware Bay." (Water Color Drawing.)
154—Charles Stuart, London. "Fruit and Flowers."
155—Van Severdonk. "Chickens."
156—Pichel, Paris. "The Smokers."
157—Meyer Von Bremen. "The Little Coquette."
158—Heine Steinike. "Landscape—Scene in the Tyrol."
159—W. Hahn, Dusseldorf. "The Pet Bird."
160—Seignac. "The Soap Bubble."
161—Van Lamputten. "Landscape—with Chickens."
162—G. Gaselschap. "Shelter During the Storm."
163—J. A. Oeitel. "News from Home."
164—F. L. Smith. "Winter Landscape."
165—W. Cruikshank, London. "Bird and Blossoms." (Water-Color Drawing.)
166—Pottin. "The Morning Prayer."
167—Rossiter, New York. "Contemplation."
168—J. S. Hill, Philadelphia. "A Covey of Partridges."
169—J. C. Morris, London. "The Hireling Shepherd."
170—H. Von Seben. "Flying the Kite."
171—L. M. Spencer. "The Pet Parrot."
172—J. Dalbey. "Fort Debais—Italy."
173—J. Dalbey. "Missalonghi—Greece."
174—Calame, Paris. "Landscape—The Road."
175—Armfield, London. "Ready for the Chase."
176—After Meyer Von Bremen. "Grand mother's Darling."
177—"Landscape—Summer." (Painted on Metal.)
178—"Landscape—Winter." (Painted on Metal.)
179—T. Shuit, Amsterdam. "Winter in Holland."
180—W. Sanford Mason, Philadelphia. "Time of Peace."
181—Grostyne, London, "Landscape—Ploughing."

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